

# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY



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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

**A Journal of Investigation and Discussion in the Field of Library Science**

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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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## LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION<sup>1</sup>

PIERCE BUTLER

OUR modern library system is a classic example of the way in which a new cultural institution originates and develops within a civilization. Here the adjective "new" is no misnomer. Our library is a new thing. There were book collections which we call "libraries" in earlier periods, but the library, as we have it, is something previously unknown. The public libraries of imperial Rome, the monastic and cathedral libraries of the Middle Ages, the princely and municipal libraries of the Renaissance, and the national, state, and university libraries of the Enlightenment were forerunners rather than ancestors of the modern library. That is of comparatively recent origin. It began less than two centuries ago, when certain people, desiring more books to read than they could buy individually, pooled their funds in an informal private corporation. In most instances the co-operating persons were laymen interested only in gen-

eral literature, more rarely physicians, lawyers, or merchants in need of vocational books and periodicals. But, in any case, since the causes were similar, the same general procedure was adopted spontaneously and independently in many different places in Europe and America.

In each instance, as the practicability of such a book collection became manifest, more and more people wished to share in the benefit. Hence a strong tendency gradually arose to extend membership privileges until ultimately the whole community was included. Various devices were successively adopted to achieve the expansion—public subscriptions, lotteries, private benefactions, state subsidy, and, finally, tax support. Naturally, in America, where frontier conditions, geographical expansion, and population increase imposed a tradition of book scarcity unknown in Europe, the development of the modern library has been most extensive and consistent.<sup>2</sup>

The modern library, then, has come into existence, spontaneously and almost

<sup>1</sup> The following paper is an interim summary of ideas that the author still hopes some day to present more systematically in an "Introduction to Librarianship." As now projected, this volume should contain four major sections: librarianship as a technology; librarianship as a science; librarianship as a humanistic discipline; and education for librarianship. Here only the first three topics are discussed; the fourth will be treated in a later paper.

<sup>2</sup> In this connection, it is significant that in Germany, where prewar book wealth has become postwar book poverty, a trend toward approximating the American library system is now unmistakable.

inadvertently, by a cumulation of immediate empirical procedures, without anyone planning or foreseeing very far ahead. But this is characteristic of every normal cultural evolution. So also is the way in which the intellectual content of librarianship has gradually emerged. Theory followed practice instead of leading it. As the library system was forming itself, librarians were becoming ever more aware of the larger significance of their office. Librarianship, figuratively speaking, was becoming self-conscious. The movement, however, was gradual, not sudden. Indeed, three separate phases may be distinguished in the process. During the first, particularly in the 1850's, the librarian became increasingly aware of his scholarly responsibilities. He thought less of the janitorial and custodial duties of his office and more of the intellectual and literary. In short, he discovered himself as a bookman. Next (roughly speaking, in the 1870's), a new age set in. American librarians, in spontaneous unanimity, began to pay closer attention to their manipulative operations. They recognized ever more clearly that a book stock, however rich or extensive, becomes a library only when it is systematically arranged, conveniently stored, and completely inventoried. So the librarian came to know himself as being a technician as well as a bookman. And, finally, a third enlargement of his self-consciousness occurred. Since the turn of the century, Americans, like Europeans, had been becoming ever more "socially minded," as they called it. And by the early 1920's, librarians generally had extended the new concepts to their own vocational activities. Here, as elsewhere, the first emphasis fell on the individual; but later it shifted to the community, so that the particular gave place to the general and description could pass into explanation.

By such processes as these (which here, of course, are vastly oversimplified), American librarianship has attained its present intense self-consciousness, particularly during the last quarter-century. Today librarians, as never before, are aware of their cultural environment. Where formerly each ordinarily confined his attention within the particular institution where he worked, they now all think freely of interlibrary co-operations and co-ordinations. Where once they regarded schools, clubs, and factories mainly as possible sources of readers, they now consider them as recipients of library influences. Where once they saw publishers and booksellers chiefly as suppliers of library material, they now perceive them as fellow-distributors of reading matter. Where before they were inclined to fear phonograph records, films, and radio as rivals to the book, they now welcome them as alternative mediums of public communication. In fact, librarians presently think and talk about such things as the library and the community, the library and scholarship, the library and world affairs. So, also, today's librarians are striving earnestly to define the library, formulate its objectives, and appraise its responsibilities and accomplishments as never before. In short, they are now seeking a philosophy of librarianship in the broadest and truest sense of that much-abused term.

In the quest, however, they are hampered by a lack of self-consciousness in another direction. Although they recognize the triple character of their activities, their recognition remains empirical. As yet they do not perceive clearly how these three elements are integrated into the organic unity of a profession, although they constantly so name it.

For we all do believe that librarianship is a profession. We have long since

come to feel that it belongs in the same category as do such vocations as medicine, law, and engineering. But our belief here is an emotional conviction rather than a rational conclusion. We can adduce neither evidence nor argument to justify our opinion. Nor shall we be able to do so until we clarify our ideas about what the essential nature of a profession is.

Our present vagueness in this matter seems to be due very largely to semantic confusions. At present, the word "profession" and its derivatives are omnibus terms that carry all sorts of different meanings. For example, we commonly apply the same adjective "professional" to thieves who will steal anything, plumbers whose work is reliable, golf-players who have lost amateur standing, musicians to whom music is more than an avocation, and chemists who possess a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of chemicals. We can use the word thus indiscriminately because in each instance the context will indicate whether we refer to the morals, the competence, the wages, the talent, or the scholarship of the persons designated. The term always requires some such specific identification, for it carries no single common meaning through all its uses.<sup>3</sup>

For most purposes, the ideological diversities of the term may be ignored; but, when we need to free our general idea of "a profession" from any specific implications, we must overcome our semantic confusion, lest we mistake verbal for factual identities. Here, as always, the cultural history that lies behind etymological development will prove illuminating. Originally, the word "profession"

meant an acknowledgment or declaration and referred to the vow taken by the cleric or monk. Thus the word is a linguistic fossil from the age when religion was the only profession. The same idea still prevailed as medicine and law slowly freed themselves from ecclesiastical connections: the neophyte physician took the Hippocratic oath, and the beginning lawyer a similar one as a barrister. Then, finally, as purely secular professions emerged in ever increasing variety, the emphasis of the term shifted from the initiation of the practitioner to the cultural function that he performs. And today this differentiation has gone so far that we now have not *one* adjective "professional" but many. They sound alike and look alike, because they have a common derivation, but they have entirely different meanings. Certainly, the professionalism that we think we recognize in librarianship is unlike the professionalism of a craftsman or an artist but like that of a physician, a lawyer, or an engineer. Accordingly, henceforth in this essay we shall use the word "profession" with a corresponding, though unexpressed, limitation.

But the librarian's self-identification has been retarded by another error. Persuaded of his own professional status, he has always been inclined to imitate the outward forms of the other professions before attaining the corresponding internal development. This tendency has undoubtedly been a factor, though by no means the only one or the strongest, in many of the past departures of American librarianship.

This certainly happened when education for librarianship was inaugurated. The main purpose of the founding fathers was, of course, to provide vocational training. But, undoubtedly, they were also influenced by the idea that librarianship should have its professional schools

<sup>3</sup> At first glance, the idea of "livelihood" may seem the basic meaning in the instances cited above, but this is delusive. There are millionaire kleptomaniacs and perhaps even journeyman plumbers. And, certainly, it is more than avarice that keeps so many athletes, artists, and scientists in professional practice long after their financial future is assured.

because the other professions have them. These early library schools, however, did not produce the effects that their founders hoped for. They did help some individuals on their way toward professionalism, but they did it almost inadvertently—by their associations rather than by their teachings. Unfortunately, they were founded in an age when librarians thought too exclusively in terms of library technology. Library education was, therefore, conceived as primarily a training in the niceties of cataloging and classification. Consequently, a core curriculum was then crystallized which even today resists dissolution and makes educational reforms more difficult than they should be.

In the same fashion and for a similar reason, injury as well as benefit resulted from the premature organization of librarians. Here again the leaders were animated by mixed motives. Their chief purpose was to secure the benefits of common counsel, but they also hoped to assert the dignity of librarianship by assuming the external shape exhibited by older and more mature professions. The American Library Association was established in a library age of formal rather than functional definition. For the purposes of membership, anyone who worked in a library or was interested in libraries was regarded as a librarian. Hence the organization has always been what the American Medical Association would be if it enrolled druggists, nurses, and hospital clerks as well as physicians, gave them all an equal vote, and evaded ill-advised majority decisions by political manipulations. Unquestionably, our association has done much good for librarians and for libraries. Yet it is more a labor union than a learned society.<sup>4</sup> Its

chief virtues are its weight as a pressure group and its dexterity in vocational propaganda—both, be it said, invariably exercised on the side of the angels. But its massive centripetal force is deadly: it captures and reduces to standardized regularity every new movement in librarianship, however particular and special. And, at the same time, its centrifugal force is disruptive: it has proliferated subdivisions to the point that the recent regional fragmentation was inevitable. Today the American Library Association is national in name only: its only unity consists in a vacuous set of honorific titles (*cursus honorum*) and a central bureaucracy.

Still another departure in librarianship grounded in a mistaken conception of professionalism is the recurrent clamor for certification. Hitherto, this movement has been comparatively innocuous because it has been unsuccessful. Here, again, an imitative measure is advocated on delusive presuppositions. Even though the practice of medicine, law, and engineering is rightfully limited to those who can pass a qualifying examination, it does not follow that the same restriction should at present be imposed upon librarians. In all those other professions a distinctive and almost esoteric scholarship has long since been developed and is universally recognized. But the same thing is not true of librarianship. Here, if a group of experienced practitioners were asked to enumerate the necessary qualifications, there would be almost as many prescriptions as there were prescribers.

But, most portentous of all, perhaps, is the appearance among librarians of the scientific delusion. This is a mistaken

<sup>4</sup> In the recent reorganization, the one change that has most incensed the members at large is the

abolition of the Placement Bureau, i.e., a free labor exchange for librarians.

assumption that librarianship is a profession only in so far as it is a science. Though of recent origin, the fallacy has spread so far that now many librarians say "library science" whenever they refer to librarianship.<sup>5</sup> The trend of thought behind this verbal usage is, however, not peculiar to librarians but is characteristic of our period. For a long time now, science has been conferring so many benefits upon humanity that many people have come to look upon science as mankind's sole possible benefactor. But this inference is wholly unrealistic, for it believes at once both the nature of scientific thought and the character of human experience. In the library itself, as in every other field of man's activity, innumerable intangibles appear that cannot be reduced to objective, quantitative, and predictive terms, although they can, nonetheless, be rationally observed, described, classified, and evaluated. To cite but one example, the effect of Shakespeare's genius upon a reader cannot be isolated, measured, or anticipated, although it is no less a reality of experience than the physical book that contains Shakespeare's writings.

To say all this is not to belittle the importance of science but merely to deny the extravagant claims made in its behalf by fanatics. Probably the highest intellectual achievement in librarianship during the last thirty years was the establishment of library science on a sound basis in a few areas. Anyone who participated in the movement may well be proud of it. And every librarian must sincerely hope that the new science will speedily be extended to every other phase of librarianship that is amenable to scientific investigation.

<sup>5</sup> Their predecessors in the technological age were almost equally addicted to the term "library economy."

This hasty and, no doubt, superficial survey of modern library history would seem to suggest that the librarian's failure to attain complete self-consciousness has been chiefly due to a single cause: hitherto he has thought too much of the formal and too little of the functional characteristics of both his own and the other learned professions. Accordingly, he might do well to embark upon a new line of thought and first endeavor to discover the general functional pattern that runs through all these other erudite vocations. Then, if he can identify the same pattern in his own activities, he may believe that he has demonstrated its professional character.

Taking medicine, law, and engineering, then, as typical professions, we must first discover what the physician, the lawyer, and the engineer have in common. Obviously, the only "objective" things (to use current jargon) are the framed documents that hang in their offices. Each professional has two of these—an academic diploma and a license. The first certifies that its owner has pursued successfully a relevant course of study, and the second that impartial examiners have found him permanently proficient in its subject matter. Hence the double inference follows that the essence of any profession is a special scholarship and that the validity of this scholarship is a matter of grave public concern. Or, to move from fact to function, we may define the professional as a person who, by means of his special intellectual equipment, does something that is important to other people. Both these statements are platitudes. As we all know, the most intelligent layman will work havoc at any professional task; yet any moderately intelligent layman can be turned into a professional by a few years of special training. And, simi-



larly, we all know that without such things as modern medicine, modern democracy, and modern machinery Western civilization would speedily revert to a lower standard, if not to actual barbarism.

But let us examine the matter of professional scholarship more closely. Any scholarship, general or special, is a system of ideas—facts, theories, and opinions that a people has accumulated and uses in the routine of living. It therefore represents the intellectual element in its culture and consists of a rationalization of its past experience. Hence any scholarship, to be complete, must embrace the whole ambit of the experience to which it is related.

This principle, however, is constantly ignored in modern thought because we habitually think of scholarship in terms of its processes—research and education—instead of in those of its cultural function. Actually, of course, the latter alone is significant; man is a thinker for exactly the same reason that he is a tool-user and a social being—to exploit the human possibilities of his environment. Therefore, culture, the routine of exploitation dominant in any period, is necessarily an organic integration of a scholarship, a physical equipment, and a social organization. In other words, scholarship is the intellectual content of culture, and its pattern conforms to the pattern of the cultural activities to which it is related. Hence, as the following considerations will show, the basic pattern of scholarship must be an endless series of triple branchings—or, to put it more pedantically, a sorites of trichotomies.

Any human act that is more than a physiological reflex involves three simultaneous awarenesses—of the material, of the process, and of the motive. This principle holds true whether the activity

is that of a prehistoric American chipping an arrowhead or that of a present-day citizen casting his ballot in a national election. In both cases each of the awarenesses is of a distinctively cultural nature. The Indian did not discover for himself the peculiar properties of flint, he did not invent a process for flaking it, or decide on his own initiative to supplement his vegetarian diet with the flesh of animals slain for the purpose. All these intellectual accomplishments had been slowly but progressively accumulated by innumerable generations of his predecessors and transmitted to him in their present perfection. And, as a matter of fact, he had probably so assimilated all this toxologic scholarship that he did not raise his mineralogical knowledge, his operative lore, and his alimentary purpose to the level of consciousness, as he labored. Indeed, his immediate motivation may have been no more than a recognition that his depleted quiver ought to be replenished as a matter of routine. And exactly the same things are true of his intellectual state in every other cultural activity. In every case he had complex and systematic rational familiarities of the material, the process, and the purpose of his labor. From this it follows that his scholarship—the total intellectual content of his culture—was of a triune character, including a science, a technology, and a humanistic discipline.<sup>6</sup> The science dealt with the properties of the relevant materials, the technology with the processes by which they could be exploited, and the humanity with the motives, reasons, purposes, or ends for which the science had

<sup>6</sup> To apply these terms to a low culture is an exaggeration, just as the definitions that follow are understatement in a high one. In civilization, for example, science goes far beyond mere observation and description to generalization and explanation.

been accumulated and the technology invented.

The scholarship that an intelligent American citizen uses when he votes in a presidential election likewise contains a science, a technology, and a humanity. He knows theoretically the facts and principles of democratic government. Through the exercise of graphic skills he reads and marks his ballot so as to register his vote correctly. And, at the same time, he is conscious of reasons for his choice among the parties and candidates. But the rational origins of his decision are entirely different from those of his political science and his literacy. Yet they are definitely intellectual and not merely emotional or spiritual. A vote dictated by partisan enthusiasm or personal feeling is irrational, but so is one based on ethical or theoretical grounds alone.<sup>7</sup> Yet, though every political problem requires a decision from the citizen, the data upon which he must form his opinion are, for the most part, indeterminate: they involve unpredictable personalities and unrevealed facts of the future. Hence the vote of even the most intelligent and best-informed citizen in a major election is a venture into the unknown, with only what we sometimes call "worldly wisdom" to guide him. But so also is every other decision concerning human conduct, past, present, or future.

<sup>7</sup> In one sense, our system of government might be described as ultimately amoral and nonrational. It requires loyal co-operation from the citizen even in a course of action against which he voted and that he still believes to be wrong and foolish. This is not because everyone ought to be intellectually diffident, i.e., realize that, when so many believe otherwise, he is probably mistaken. Neither is it because of any mystical democratic principle that a majority decision is a divine revelation (*vox populi, vox Dei*). The real reason is that culture, the ultimate public concern (*res publica*), must transcend all other considerations for the individual when he acts in his civic and not in his personal capacity. If every minority should virtually secede from the community, civilization would be impossible.

Yet every human being is constantly required to make such decisions concerning both himself and his fellows in their personal and their corporate activities.

Now this worldly wisdom is no weird intellectual faculty that exists by itself and is amenable to no training or discipline. Though it deals with imponderables, works only by argument, and attains no more than possible or probable opinions, it is grounded in knowledge and controlled by logic and rationality. Hence this branch of scholarship—the rationalization of human motives no less than of those that deal with the materials and the processes of culture—must, in civilization, be consciously recognized, systematically investigated, and explicitly communicated. This was formerly done in Western civilization; but more recently the humanities, both in formal education and in popular thought, have become atrophied or, worse yet, displaced by pseudo-sciences.<sup>8</sup>

One reason for the present distortion of our thought is obviously the prevalence of academic specialization. For practical reasons and with great profit in both research and education, we subdivide our scholarship and study each portion as a separate discipline. But, in so doing, we commonly forget the artificial character of this process. Since culture is a complex of routines and scholarship is the intellectual component of culture, the pattern of scholarship will conform to the pattern of the routines. Accordingly, the natural unit of scholarship will be determined by

<sup>8</sup> A comparison of current scholarly literature on *Hamlet* with that published even fifty years ago will illustrate the character and the extent of this displacement. The modern scholar makes the philology, which his predecessor used only instrumentally, the end of his labors and ignores the humanistic problem completely. That problem, of course, is to identify and explain the effect of the play upon the attitude of a sensitive reader toward certain phases of human conduct.

the unitary cultural routine to which it is related. Furthermore, since, as we have seen, every routine involves a triple awareness, every natural unit of scholarship must contain a science, a technology, and a humanity. But we do not observe this principle in our academic practice. There we subdivide by the form instead of by the content or function of scholarship. Consequently, such studies as mathematics, sociology, and poetry are not typical examples of scholarship, though we commonly so regard them. Indeed, for our present purpose they are only misleading categories of abstraction and, as such, should be disregarded. The only real unit of scholarship is one in which scientific, technological, and humanistic elements are organically integrated by their relevance to a specific cultural routine.

In these latter days the nature and function of technology and science are so universally understood that further discussion of them here would be superfluous. But, this is not the case with humanity. For nearly a century, Western thought was increasingly neglectful of humanistic facts and ideas. Indeed, the shift of intellectual interest went so far that for a while, the neglect was commonly justified by one argument or another. Many people claimed that, in the presence of a sound science and an efficient technology, the matter of motive would take care of itself—mere logic and common sense would dictate humane conduct automatically. Others, however, took a more theoretical position. They denied the threefold character of scholarship and insisted that it is of one kind only: technology is only applied science, and the so-called "humanistic disciplines" mere survivals of pre-scientific thought that would ultimately be brought to scientific order.

But, in the present period of cultural catastrophe, our former intellectual complacency has been shaken. Both the empirical and the scientific dismissals of the humanistic problem are rapidly losing their popularity. People generally are groping for a reorientation of their motivations. Yet in this quest few of them seem to notice that the clearest presentation of the problem occurs not in the university divisions, where they usually look for it, but in the professional schools. Here alone scholarship on its highest level has resisted academic fragmentation and retains its organic unity, and here alone is the humanistic branch unmistakably an essential component of the whole.

For our purpose we may define "humanity" as the study of motivations. These occur in every human activity, even if it be mere observation of what is happening. But in any vocational activity the motivation assumes a double character. Whatever his calling may be, a worker has a personal reason for working, which, quite commonly, is that of earning his livelihood. But over and above this he is also impelled by an impersonal motivation. This is immediately imposed by the conditions of the job, but these, in turn, are determined by the requirements of the culture in which the activity forms a constituent organic function. Whether a man shovels coal or practices medicine, there is a cultural as well as a personal reason for his work. But there is also a great difference between their relative importance in the two jobs and in the degree to which the cultural motive must be consciously apprehended.

The vocational hierarchy of civilization exhibits, along with other variations, a regular gradation in the intellectual content required at the various levels. At the bottom, unskilled labor requires



little rational control. The economic and industrial organization of culture sets the task, recruits the workers, and integrates their combined performance automatically. The knowledge and skill required of the laborer are of a general character—equally pertinent to innumerable other jobs—and his personal motivation—the exchange value of his wages—has no relationship whatever to the cultural significance of the work.

But at the top of the vocational hierarchy, in the professions, all these conditions are exactly reversed. Here a special science and a special technology are indispensable, and both are of such an abstruse nature as to be unintelligible to a layman. The humanity also is esoteric. Even the personal motivation is different. The predominant reason why any individual enters a profession and continues to practice it as long as he lives is seldom monetary. It is, instead, a personal predilection for the work that is more intellectual than emotional. This is why in so many cases the candidate will undergo great hardship to obtain his education and will, with equal devotion, live in semipoverty thereafter, while in other cases men of wealth will work just as hard as though their livelihood depended on it.

Correspondingly, in the professions the cultural motivation differs from that on the lower vocational level. Here it must not only be conscious and explicit, but it must be developed intellectually to the point that it becomes a specific humanistic discipline, just as distinctive and esoteric as the co-ordinate professional science and technology. Today, however, the reality and the specificity of these professional humanities are so generally misunderstood that in each case it will be worth while for us to identify them.

The cultural motivation of medicine is, obviously, the promotion of health in the individual and in the community. But the very idea of health is humanistic and has no meaning for science whatever. The only appraisal that a biologist can make concerning an organism or a reaction is to decide whether it is typical or otherwise. This, however, is a statistical observation instead of an evaluation. To science everything, including disease or monstrosity, is normal to its circumstances. Now this, of course, is the attitude of the physician as a scientist. But he is also a humanist. As such he extends his rationality into a realm of values where health is the generic good. But health includes a whole series of intermediate values, such as longevity, immunity, and comfort. The physician's thought is (if we may again oversimplify) dominated by three imperatives: to keep his patient alive; to cure his ills; and to do both without undue disturbance of his normal cultural activities. Moreover, the physician must pursue these ends not singly but together. In so doing he assumes an attitude that often seems irrational to a nonmedical observer, because this attitude can be attained only through a special intellectual discipline. It requires more than common sense and general knowledge, because it involves all sorts of special considerations. Where the layman may merely feel, the physician must know and act. To be merciful as a doctor, he must often be pitiless as a man. He must personalize his patient just as certainly as he generalizes the disease. In short, the physician must face with mental clarity and emotional poise—without laughter or tears—the whole tragedy and comedy of man's biological existence. Consequently, the personality of a good physician is suffused with an intellectual humanism. Yet, rather curi-

ously, the special scholarship that supports it ordinarily remains unconscious and implicit, an unformulated humanistic tradition transmitted through generations of doctors by personal association.<sup>9</sup> This is possible because medical students spend a longer time in training and, in clinical instruction especially, in closer contact with their teachers than those of any other profession.

The law<sup>10</sup> also has its humanity no less than its science and technology. Its cultural motivation is the promotion of justice, a term which summarizes the optimum attitude of men to each other and to the community. In the interests of justice the lawyer performs at least three major functions: he preserves the integrity of society by enforcing the rights of property and person; he conserves civic decency by promoting law-observance and penalizing its infringement; and he maintains the dignity of both state and citizen by protecting the self-respect and reputation not only of the innocent, but of the guilty, except at the points where the law condemns them.

These things do not occur in nature. They remain mere cosmic potentialities until man calls them into actuality. Hence science can regard them only as peculiarities in the behavior pattern of the zoological species that it names *Homo sapiens*. To the anthropologist savagery and civilization are merely different;

neither one is better or worse than the other. To the sociologist a street gang and a church congregation belong to the same order; both are groups of like-minded people voluntarily organized for a common purpose. To the political scientist a tyranny and a republic are but variant forms of government. And to a historian the hero and the villain, if equally influential, are indistinguishable from each other.<sup>11</sup>

Accordingly, the cultural motivation of the lawyer cannot be comprehended in his science but requires a special intellectual discipline if it is to go beyond the normal impulses of the ordinary citizen—as it must. For the lawyer has to recognize and pursue the ends of justice in situations so complicated that the layman is completely lost. He must perceive concurrently and in due proportion the general and the particular in any case. In the interests of his client he cannot infringe the rights of others or the state. To maintain the compromises of civilization, he must be able to identify behind concrete details a juristic principle. Hence the lawyer's chief qualification is skill in a special dialectic.

In legal education, therefore, far more time and attention are given to the professional humanity than to either the science or the technology. Indeed, the student is taught not so much what the law is as how to find out what it is as occasion arises. Yet legal bibliography and the technicalities of pleading occupy but a small segment in the professional curriculum. For the most part that is devoted to incessant drill in generalizing from particular cases—i.e., in studies of a

<sup>9</sup> Rarely is the great physician temperamentally philosophical and didactic; but, when he is, medical humanism becomes readily articulate. A supreme example of this is the volume *Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler* (Boston, 1929), a book that might well be read by students of any other profession.

<sup>10</sup> The law is cited here as a typical specimen of the professions that deal with the official regulation of men's social relationships. Therefore, the term here refers to legislators, administrators, and statesmen as well as to attorneys.

<sup>11</sup> These statements are, of course, only theoretically true. In practice, every student of human affairs remains himself a human being and, despite all his efforts to the contrary, always tempers his science with humanism.

definitely philosophical character.<sup>12</sup>

With respect to its intellectual content, engineering seems, at first glance, to stand quite apart from medicine or law and to consist of science and technology alone. The distinction, however, is delusive and arises from the character of the cultural motivation involved. The end pursued by the engineer is utility, which, despite its more homely nature, belongs to the same category as do health and justice, for civilization depends no less on its physical equipment than on the vitality of its citizens and the civic order.

Again the scientist, as such, knows nothing of the canons of efficiency, economy, and convenience that dominate the thought of the engineer. Yet these qualities, being mechanical and hence quantitative, assume a scientific and technological guise that conceals their essentially evaluative nature. An engineer measures the performance of his machines by physical instruments, their economy by his balance sheet, and their convenience, less exactly, by their sales volume. Quite understandably, then, the theory of utility, as such, is ordinarily given no place in the professional education of the engineer. It is presented, without specific identification, along with the science and technology.<sup>13</sup>

There is, however, a larger humanistic significance in engineering than immediate utility. Every major invention in hu-

man history, from the bow and arrow to television, has brought about profound cultural changes. But these, being mass and long-term effects, are dealt with by historians and publicists rather than by the engineers themselves.

On the basis of this analysis of older and more mature professions, we may now turn to librarianship and inquire whether—and in what degree—it exhibits the same characteristics.

The intellectual content of librarianship undoubtedly consists of three distinct branches. It deals with things and principles that must be scientifically handled, with processes and apparatus that require special understanding and skills for their operations, and with cultural motivations that can be apprehended only humanistically. The crucial question, however, is whether this triune intellectual content is so abstruse as to become a special professional scholarship.

The whole course of library history hitherto seems to imply that it is not. Our library system has come into existence by the automatic processes of cultural development. Librarians always have operated, and still do, with an empirical rather than a theoretical attitude toward their problems. Their techniques are so matter-of-fact that a layman can quickly learn them on the job. Apparently, the practitioner animated by personal motives alone does just as well as one who thinks also about cultural objectives. And, even now, the majority of library workers have never attended a professional school.

Yet many considerations suggest that among librarians the development of a complete professional scholarship is retarded rather than unnecessary. In many particulars the findings of scientific research during the last quarter-century

<sup>12</sup> Even bad lawyers may be good philosophers. As extreme examples, two former jurists, known to everyone, may be cited: Clarence Darrow, by completely identifying himself with his client emotionally, subverted justice to anarchy, while Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his passionate devotion to an ideal of personal freedom, sometimes projected it into utopia. Yet each, with a dialectic skill that reached genius, could always justify his sentimentality by irrefutable argument.

<sup>13</sup> Perhaps this peculiarity of engineering springs from the fact that the values it mediates are so direct and obvious. A machine is, in itself, conspicuously desirable in a way that a drug and a lawsuit are not.

have already demonstrated the futility of our former empiricism. The apparent simplicity of library technology depends on two facts that are commonly ignored: the layman who becomes a librarian overnight is already an experienced bookman and library user; and he always enters a going concern manned by experienced operatives. And, finally, the absence of an explicit humanistic discipline is undoubtedly the cause of two distressing characteristics that have always marked librarians as a group—their ancillary attitude and their faddishness. Lacking an awareness of a distinctive cultural function of their own, they tend to think of themselves as mere hand-maidens to other cultural agents. And without a theoretical recognition of the humanistic peculiarities of their vocation they are always inclined to adopt enthusiastically innovations which, however useful elsewhere, are irrelevant to the library.

The cultural motivation of librarianship is the promotion of wisdom in the individual and in the community. Wisdom, like health, justice, and utility, embraces a whole hierarchy of supporting qualities, such as understanding, judgment, and prudence. Knowledge in itself is meaningless. Unless it is personally assimilated and its implications comprehended, it has no human value. There is such a thing as a learned fool. Similarly, rationality, like experience itself, is always synoptic. It requires a concurrent awareness of many things and a simultaneous recognition of their relativities. And, to be wise, a man must also have prudence. He must survey all the effects of any action, weighing advantages against disadvantages, achievements against disturbances, progress against confusion, and immediate benefit against ultimate cost.

Librarianship is not, of course, the only profession devoted to the promotion

of wisdom. To name but two others animated by the same cultural purpose, education and journalism may be mentioned. But in each of these three callings the whole situation is distinctive. The teacher deals with a single subject area and with a homogeneous group of students, whose attendance is compulsory. Yet the time has long since passed when any graduate of a curriculum was deemed competent to teach it. Indeed, today every professional candidate must be trained not only in the science and practice of pedagogy but also in its history and philosophy.

The editor faces entirely different conditions. His subject matter is imposed upon him by the course of events, and his treatment of it by the kind of public to which he addresses himself. The attention of his readers is, theoretically at least, purely voluntary. But the most outstanding peculiarity of journalism in contrast with teaching and librarianship is its commercialism. Hence, in the past, journalism, like engineering, had little explicit humanism. Indeed, the tradition among newspapermen runs in the other direction: they dramatize themselves as cynical and disillusioned. But, with the rise of professional schools in this area, an explicit recognition of the cultural motivation is developing rapidly.

From one point of view the librarian's promotion of wisdom seems merely to supplement that of the teacher and the journalist. The library assists the school and imparts information not included in the formal educational curriculum. And it supplies readers with current periodicals and files of previous issues. But these marginal contacts are only casual and incidental to the chief function of the library. This is to communicate, so far as possible, the whole of scholarship to the whole community. The librarian undertakes to supply literature on any and every subject to any and every citizen for

any and every purpose. He does this not so much for the immediate value of the knowledge imparted as on the theory that, in the long run, the process will sharpen the understanding, judgment, and prudence of the readers and thus sustain and advance civilization.

For many reasons, the librarian needs an explicit theoretical understanding of his cultural motivations even more than does the teacher or the journalist. He is concerned with the whole encyclopedia of scholarship and with every cultural activity. His program is not prescribed by a curriculum or the course of events. The whole world's literature in space and time falls within his jurisdiction. And because he is singularly free from any control or supervision, except in budgetary matters, his responsibility is the greater. Accordingly, if he lacks the humanistic discipline relevant to his office, he will easily fall captive to extraneous movements and, with the best of intentions, sacrifice his primary function to them. For example, when a fourth-rate novel, that he himself would not deign to read, falls under local censorship, two lines of thought are open to him. Thinking as a layman, he may recognize only that the freedom of the press has been invaded and in protest fight for the circulation of that particular book, thereby perhaps bringing himself and his library into a frustrating disrepute among many members of the community. Or, thinking as a librarian, he may regard as paramount the attitude of particular civic leaders and the public toward library censorship in general and so endeavor to improve the occasion by circulating literature that will promote a sensible, discreet, and prudent attitude toward this highly controversial subject.

From this and from innumerable other instances that might be cited it should be apparent that the librarian, no less than the physician or the lawyer, needs a spe-

cific humanistic perspective. He must always be vividly aware that everyone who enters the library is impelled to do so for both personal and cultural reasons. In dealing with those who approach him, the librarian must bring more than good will and sympathy to the meeting. His attitude must be more intellectual than emotional, for he must be able to generalize the reading need at the same time that he personalizes the reader. And it is only by explicit study and discipline that he can thus exploit the humanistic possibilities and probabilities of his office.

The activities of a working librarian are of almost infinite variety. The world of books in which he operates is of terrifying magnitude. The cultural benefits he mediates are nearly as numerous as the individuals he serves. The social groups and institutions with which he co-operates are inextricably interrelated and overlapping. And most of the forces to which he must respond lie beyond his control. Yet somehow the librarian must manage to maintain a sense of direction and perspective amid this chaos of thought and activity. He does this in part by devising instruments and processes for doing things effectively, economically, and conveniently. He does it in part by reducing his experience and problems to objective, quantitative, and predictive order. And he does it in part by raising sentiment in himself and others to the level of realistic, rational, and normative wisdom.

In short, the librarian can be a librarian only in the degree that his scholarship becomes truly professional.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The group of assumptions underlying this whole inquiry might be called "culturalism." Here it is developed only philosophically, i.e., in an attempt to view a typical segment of human experience as a whole and in the widest possible perspective. Whether or not it carries ontological, epistemological, and axiological implications concerning what lies behind that experience is a metaphysical problem which does not arise in the present connection.



## A PLAN FOR A COMPREHENSIVE MEDICO-HISTORICAL LIBRARY: PROBLEMS OF SCOPE AND COVERAGE

WILLIAM JEROME WILSON

### DEVELOPMENT OF A MICROFILM ACQUISITION PROGRAM

DOCUMENTARY photography, especially in the form of microfilm, microprint, and the microcard, has worked its way gradually, almost insidiously, into the techniques of the modern library and has confronted librarians with possibilities and problems not dreamed of in their earlier philosophies. Nowhere, perhaps, have the effects been more revolutionary than in the rare-book field. Here photography was at first mainly an aid to the reference service. Presently, it was employed also to fill out defective copies of old and rare volumes, many of which had been partly worn out with use. In this sort of work the Army Medical Library was something of a leader. During World War II, when it set up its History of Medicine Division in Cleveland as the depository for its rare books, a systematic "missing pages program" was established, in order to fill out mutilated or defective books by means of photostats or photoprints from copies in other libraries.

But if there could be a "missing pages program," why not also a "missing books program"? Why might we not by microphotography obtain from other libraries copies of whole works, or of whole sets or series of works, which they possessed and we did not? In the year 1948 the History of Medicine Division undertook a program of this sort, with a view to rounding out the Library's collection of early medical works. Since the subject area was

fairly restricted, it seemed reasonable to hope that we thus might acquire all the available early literature in the field—or, if not all, at least most of it. In our more sanguine moments we talked openly of our plan for a complete medico-historical library, but usually we spoke of it discreetly as "comprehensive" rather than "complete." Or, in a still more noncommittal mood, we called it simply our "microfilm acquisition program." As a practical measure, to divide the project up into manageable sections, it was decided to take up one century at a time, beginning with the sixteenth.

### THE ACQUISITION DILEMMA OF THE RARE-BOOK LIBRARY

Experience seems to show that there is nothing so appealing to the users of a library or so stimulating to the staff as an active acquisition program. Even the use of the collections for reference and circulation does not have quite the vitalizing effect that comes from the steady influx of additional materials. It provides a constant challenge of fresh intellectual problems and lessens the temptation to regard the library as an inert mass of books.

Unfortunately, these principles, though admirable in theory, are not always easy to apply. In a historical library with fixed chronological limits, an active program of acquisitions is increasingly difficult to maintain. New books, in the strict sense of the word, are unobtainable. Accessions, in such a library, consist usually

of copies of additional old books that appear from time to time in the auction catalogs and in the offerings of second-hand dealers. The prices are high, and, because of the increasing rarity of the items, they seem destined to go higher and higher. Only extraordinary endowments or appropriations can stand the strain of a really active acquisition program in any of the rare-book fields.

Efforts have been made to establish co-operative acquisition programs, but in historical libraries their success has been limited. In the nature of the case they can be little more than agreements to divide the field according to subject interest while maintaining a union catalog and an interlibrary loan system. The main point is that each institution in the group shall specialize in its purchases and thus relieve to some extent the competition for books in other fields. This is a sort of voluntary rationing, which tends to reduce the demand for the commodity in question but does nothing to increase the supply. For the fundamental acquisition problem this type of interlibrary co-operation is obviously no real answer.

#### MICROPHOTOGRAPHY AS A PARTIAL SOLUTION

A better answer, though not a perfect one, is possible through the photographic reproduction of books. For years it has been evident that the photocopying of texts in other libraries had important possibilities not only for the reference division but also for the acquisition division of a historical library. As yet, however, its possibilities as an acquisition tool have not been fully exploited. For this fact there have been various reasons, among them the conservatism of librarians, an understandable coolness of rare-book dealers toward such innovations, and, most important of all, the amount of preparation necessary for a compre-

hensive program of photocopying in a particular historical field.

The conservatism of librarians is probably no stronger than that of other professions, but it naturally makes them regard a photocopy as a poor substitute for a book. Such, in many respects, it is. Most of the sentimental values and many of the artistic and craftsmanly qualities of the original are lost in the facsimile. And yet, the basic use and purpose of the book, namely, the conveying of information from mind to mind, remains. For historical study of the text an accurate facsimile is just as good as the book itself.

As for the rare-book dealers, they have had relatively little influence on this matter, but their economic interest has naturally aligned them with the more conservative librarians in disparaging the photocopy as compared with the book. In reality, the threat of the facsimile to the dealer's monopoly is not very great. The lure of the "first edition in perfect condition" will continue to be strong, though the "cripples" may become a little more difficult to sell. Moreover, in the long run, the technique of photocopying, by spreading the knowledge and appreciation of historical treasures, should widen the rare-book market and so help to maintain values.

#### PROBLEMS OF SCOPE IN A MEDICO-HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Neither the conservatism of librarians nor the economic concern of dealers has kept the facsimile from being fully exploited as an acquisition tool in historical libraries. The real hindrance is the large intellectual effort necessary for its effective use. The first problems to come up when such a program is launched are those of scope and coverage—what range of subjects to include and how complete-

ly to represent the existing literature on each subject.

Such problems are especially hard for an institution like the Library of Congress, which is presumed to take all knowledge for its province. In the Army Medical Library, confined, as it is, to medicine, the question of scope is simpler; yet, even so, there is considerable difficulty in delimiting the field and deciding how many of the fringe subjects should be included. The question of the completeness of coverage is equally baffling. Manifestly, not every medical and near-medical record can be collected, even with the aid of microphotography. What degree of completeness, then, ought to be attempted? Shall the library try to cover with equal thoroughness the early centuries when books were copied by hand, the first hundred years or so of printing when the scribes and the printers still competed with each other, and the more recent centuries in which the printing press reigns supreme and its output is overwhelming?

Finally, after these questions of policy are settled, there are practical difficulties. A comprehensive program of facsimile acquisition faces an almost limitless problem of "searching." The obvious tool would be a complete medical bibliography, if such a thing existed. Since it does not, the only recourse is to use all available national, regional, and other bibliographies, as well as the catalogs of important libraries.

#### THE BASIC LITERATURE, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL

Defining the scope of a medico-historical collection involves a number of close distinctions. Medicine, it is commonly said, is both a science and an art. "Art" in this case, however, denotes not an es-

thetic but a technological aspect.<sup>1</sup> It is what the medieval writers commonly called "practica," as distinguished from "theorica." A generation just past would have called it an "applied," as opposed to a "pure," science. The two things—call them science and art, theory and practice, or what you will—constantly react upon each other and actually cannot exist without each other. And, yet, medicine proper in its most characteristic aspect would seem to be a technology. It has concerned itself, in all ages and all countries, with such matters as diseases and wounds, symptoms and diagnosis, treatment and remedies. These constitute the great main core of a medico-historical collection. They are medical subjects in the most typical sense, and on them an institution like the Army Medical Library must concentrate its primary attention.

These subjects tend to divide under numerous subheads, all of which are still unmistakably medical. Surgery is one of the great main branches, and dentistry is an important branch of surgery. Treatises on the fitting of eyeglasses, the training of deaf-mutes, and the correction of posture or foot defects all deserve to be included in a medico-historical collection. What, however, of veterinary science? Is animal medicine a medical subject? Put in this form, the question answers itself. In practice, the matter is simply one of definition. If a collection is dedicated to the records of human medicine only, then animal medicine is excluded. If it is dedicated to medicine generally, then veterinary science is a part of it. The Army Medical Library

<sup>1</sup> Henry E. Sigerist's paper on "The Historical Aspect of Art and Medicine" in *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine*, IV (1936), 271-97, seems to equate the artist's "art" and the artisan's "art," in order to put artist and physician closer together than I think they are.



has followed the latter interpretation. Plant pathology, on the other hand, is excluded. Wheat rust, the boll weevil, and other plant diseases belong more logically to agriculture.

Next to the straight medical works, and equally indispensable in such a collection, are books on what are frequently called the *medical sciences*. These are intellectual disciplines, sometimes cultivated for their own sake and capable of standing by themselves in the hierarchy of knowledge, which have, nevertheless, so direct a bearing on the art of healing that they are often thought of as intrinsically medical. Anatomy and physiology, for example, are now, and have been for centuries, a universal requirement in a medical education. Physicians have made most of the advances in these sciences, and marked advances in them have been promptly followed by improvements in medical practice.

Some other sciences, notably botany, were cultivated for centuries from a similar point of view. The Greek lore regarding medicinal plants was handed down through Dioscorides to the scholars of the Middle Ages and led to a long succession of herbals. These fascinating volumes, often profusely illustrated, set forth the appearance and habits of dozens of plants, followed regularly by information as to their medicinal uses. But with the establishment of the Linnaean classification the science of botany presently broke away from medicine, and at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century some herbals began to appear without mention of the medicinal values. These, accordingly, fall outside the scope of a medico-historical collection. There is a certain irony about such decisions, since the later herbals, from a scientific standpoint, are better than the medical herbals that pre-

ceded them. Nevertheless, the later and better treatises are clearly out of scope.

Chemistry and physics had a somewhat similar development, though the details were different. Their periods of special medical cultivation are marked by the schools, long since obsolete, of iatrochemistry (sixteenth century) and iatrophysics (seventeenth century). Even the knowledge of the stars was considered by many in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to be a handmaiden of medicine. Works on "judicial astrology" and "critical days" were consulted by some physicians in an effort to determine in advance the course of an illness and the prospects of recovery. In the words of the Catalan mystic Ramon Lul, reputedly a medical man, "The astronomer can give as true a judgment about a sick person as can the physician."<sup>2</sup> In the then state of medical knowledge this may, alas, have been true.

In these and other medical sciences the decision as to whether a particular work is in or out of scope cannot be made mechanically or on the basis of chronology only. It is necessary to examine the book itself and determine its purpose and point of view.

In strictly modern times the great sciences have become so vast that each has developed many specialties of its own, and some of these have close medical affiliations. In the field of chemistry, for example, the biochemists are constantly passing on new knowledge to the pharmacologists, and in the field of physics the radiologists are doing the same for medicine, especially for military medicine. Both biochemistry and radiology rely on the hospitals and the physicians for much of the experimentation

<sup>2</sup> Ramon Lul, *Arbor scientiae* (Barcelona, August, 1482), fol. 280<sup>v</sup>: "Astronomus potest dare ita verum iudicium de homine infirmo sicut medicus."

on which their scientific progress depends. Circumstances may change, but at the moment these subsiences are in about the same position as was botany before 1800.

THE FRINGE LITERATURE, NEAR-MEDICAL  
AND PART-MEDICAL

There is another end to this spectrum. All the older sciences had crude and magical beginnings, and the medical sciences were no exception. Back of the herbals—and for several centuries contemporaneous with them as well—there were elaborate treatises in Greek on the “virtues” of plants, of stones, of animals, of birds, and of fishes. One of the best-known compilations of this sort acquired the peculiar name of the *Kyranides*; it was widely circulated also in Latin and Arabic translations. In such works the effort toward classification may be recognized as a rudimentary manifestation of the scientific spirit, but the alleged virtues or powers (Greek *δυνάμεις*, Latin *virtutes* or, less commonly, *potentiae*) are on the order of magical charms. Thus, a certain stone worn as an amulet may ward off weapons in battle, a certain fish properly prepared and eaten restore the memory, the juice of a certain plant protect from the plāguē, etc. The student of historical developments will see here the background of the later sciences of botany, mineralogy, zoölogy, ornithology, and ichthyology and will admit a slight medical slant in some of the so-called “virtues”; but one can hardly accord to such compilations the dignity of medical science. They have a little medical interest, and a comprehensive medico-historical library ought probably to contain representative samples; but they are far from being its primary concern.

In the same category are most of the works on alchemy, predecessor of chemis-

try. This was a two-sided science, which sought in one of its lines of endeavor to find the philosopher's stone, a perfect medicine which should cure all the ills to which mankind is heir. Here, to some extent, is the language of physicians, but the content is almost pure magic. The same is true of most treatises on astrology, whose predictions are on the soothsayer's level, although some of them, as noted above, were employed in medical diagnosis. Not essentially different are chiromancy and physiognomy, which seek to foretell human fortunes from the lines of the hand or the shape of the head. Diseases are sometimes included among their predictions of disaster, but these are examples of soothsaying, not of medicine. For all such pseudosciences, as well as for the compilations of “virtues,” perhaps the best designation would be “near-medical.” In a medico-historical collection they are, at best, only fringe subjects.

Magic in its prescientific and pseudoscientific manifestations is not the only source of near-medical works. Sermons and theological treatises sometimes discuss problems of health and sickness, especially during epidemics. In 1468, for example, Domenico Dominici, bishop of Brescia, composed a closely reasoned tract on the duty of the clergy in time of pestilence.<sup>3</sup> Was a prelate bound to stay with his people while a plague was raging, or might he flee to some safer place? Here is a matter with undoubtedly medical implications, but it is treated from an ecclesiastical point of view. The same problem is present with respect to the lives of St. Roche and other patrons of physicians and of their patients. Liturgical works also often include special prayers to be said for the sick.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. D. M. Schullian, “A Manuscript of Dominici in the Army Medical Library,” *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences*, III (1948), 395-99.

Philosophy, likewise, makes its contributions. Petrarch's *Medicina utriusque fortunae* was a work frequently published and widely read, but let no one be misled by the title. This is not a treatise on medicine but a philosophical discussion of good and bad fortune. The Preface states the purpose of the work in terms suggestive of modern psychiatry. "Nor am I unaware," says the author a bit defensively, "that just as in the case of human bodies, so also in the case of minds suffering from various emotional effects, the medicaments of words will seem inefficacious to a great many persons. And yet this also does not escape me, that just as there are invisible diseases of the mind, so there are invisible remedies; persons trapped by false notions must be set free by correct ideas, in order that those who through hearing have fallen down may through hearing stand up again."<sup>4</sup> In the two parts of the work, Joy and Pain, respectively, give expression to the feelings of confident happiness or despondent unhappiness resulting from hundreds of different circumstances in life, and Reason in each case gives the "correct ideas" to counteract such feelings. In the cast of characters, Joy has Hope as an occasional replacement, and Pain has Fear.

The discussion of gout (Book ii, chap. 84) is one of the most striking. Short, sharp utterances of anguish by Dolor—

<sup>4</sup> Francesco Petrarca, *De remediis utriusque fortunae* (in his *Libri impressi* [Venice, 1501]), Liber I, "Epistolaris praefatio," in the section with marginal designation M (fol. fiii<sup>o</sup>): "Nec me fallit: ut in corporibus hominum: sic in animis multiplici passione affectis: medicamenta verborum multis inefficacia visum iri. Sed nec illud quoque me preterit: ut invisibiles animorum morbos: sic invisibilia esse remedia falsis opinionibus circumventi: veris sententiis liberandi sunt: ut qui audiendo ceciderant: audiendo consurgant." For a somewhat laudatory exposition of the work, in opposition to expressed opinions of Lynn Thorndike, see George Sarton, "In Defense of Petrarca's Book on the Remedies for Good and Evil Fortune," *Isis*, XL (1949), 95-99.

"I am tortured by this vile gout," "I am weakened by gout," "I am made useless by gout," "I cannot stand on my feet"—are met with suave, platitudinous paragraphs by Ratio. Another striking passage is that on wisdom (Book i, chap. 12), in which Gaudium supplements his first declaration, "I have pursued wisdom," with such variants as "I am wise" and "Wise am I," while Ratio tries, by a succession of arguments, to puncture his self-satisfaction. As one reads, one becomes doubtful indeed as to the efficacy of these *medicamenta verborum*, either against gout or against intellectual pride. In spite of its preface the work falls not so much into the psychiatric class as into that popular and perennial genre which it is the fashion nowadays to call the "peace-of-mind books." As far as medical interest goes, it is out on the fringes of the subject.

Somewhat different is Sebastian Brant's *Ship of Fools*. This is an interesting forerunner of today's illustrated "comics." It would seem, at first sight, to be completely out of scope, and yet it happens to contain a famous picture of a librarian wearing eyeglasses, one of the earliest known illustrations of those aids to poor vision. A medico-historical library is certainly justified in including at least one copy of the book.

Instances might be multiplied. What, for example, of the encyclopedias, universal histories, and other general works? Many of these contain one or more sections on medicine or physicians, and, while seldom of large historical significance, these tell something of the profession as seen from an outside or general point of view. What also of military science, cookery, sports, architecture, farming, law? Works on the art of war are likely to have sections on the care of wounds and the sanitation of camps.

Works on the culinary art may touch on matters of diet, and those on gymnastic training may give remedial exercises. Works on architecture often describe the construction of hospitals. Works on agriculture usually take up, at some point, the care of domestic animals, their diseases, and how to cure them. Compendiums of law sometimes deal at length with medical jurisprudence, attempting to set forth the legal rights and responsibilities of the practitioner. In all such texts there is some portion with genuinely medical subject matter, though it may not constitute a very large fraction of the whole. If one were seeking for them a different label from "near-medical," it might perhaps be "part-medical."

#### PROBLEMS OF COVERAGE FOR EARLY PRINTED BOOKS

Like the well-known apple-sorter, the director of a comprehensive acquisition project is faced with intellectual decisions all day long. After deciding which subjects to cover, he must decide how completely to cover them, and he soon learns that in such work no rules can be applied woodenly to all types of records and all chronological periods. The era of manuscript transmission requires different treatment from the era of printed books, while some peculiar problems beset that century or so during which scribes and printers competed for the business of circulating the organized thought of the Western world. Coverage will also differ as between medicine and the medical sciences, on the one hand, and the near-medical and part-medical works, on the other. Finally, there is the practical problem of choosing between the two forms of acquisition, the expensive book and the cheaper facsimile, if both are available in any given instance.

Selection is easiest, by far, for books

printed in the fifteenth century, for there is one simple rule: "Include everything." Incunabula are not very numerous, and it may be assumed that every genuinely medical item that has survived from the fifteenth century possesses some historical value. Many of the more popular works, however, were printed not once but several times. Shall a comprehensive collection aim to include, either in book form or on film, all known editions? What, furthermore, of translations into other languages, and what of condensations, paraphrases, and commentaries quoting part or all of the original work? All of these, in a sense, are new editions, and the general problem here being raised may, for convenience, be called the problem of "edition-coverage." How complete ought this to be?

#### COMPLETE EDITION-COVERAGE FOR THE BASIC LITERATURE

For fifteenth-century books that are strictly within its scope, the Army Medical Library is attempting to apply a rule of complete edition-coverage. The case for it is strong. If a new edition is revised, corrected, or enlarged, it obviously contains new historical matter and ought to be represented in a comprehensive collection. An edition in another language is also important. Three points of historical value in a translation are obvious: (1) If it does not actually add any new matter, it at least will give the translator's understanding of doubtful or ambiguous points in the original. In this respect every translation is a critical interpretation. (2) To compilers of medical dictionaries it is always interesting and instructive to see what happens to new technical terms in another tongue. Some are merely transliterated, others actually translated. (3) An edition in a foreign language is clear evidence that a medical

work has extended its influence into a new national or linguistic area. Condensations, paraphrases, and commentaries bear similar testimony to an author's widening influence, in addition to recording new information or shifts of interest and emphasis.

But what of the simple reprint? Of all types of new edition this is the most difficult to justify under a principle of complete coverage. By hypothesis, the text is the same as that of the original edition. If so, why bother to secure a copy? The point is arguable, but I think that it is well, at least for the early centuries, to extend the edition-coverage to include mere reprints. If they can be obtained in microfilm form, the added trouble and expense is not very great. Three considerations seem to favor such a policy: (1) Even a reprint testifies to the breadth of the author's influence and thus makes a slight contribution to his biography. (2) While the text remains the same, the introductory matter often changes. (3) There is always the possibility that a painstaking biographer will find minor but historically significant variants in an edition that has previously been considered a mere reprint of the original.

It may be permissible, at this point, to cast a wary eye toward that murky morass in which bibliographers—usually working in centuries after the fifteenth—struggle with vaguely identified "issues" and "variant states" and belabor one another with arguments about cancel title-pages, reissues, simultaneous issues, broken type, and such formidable abstractions as "the ideal copy" and "the consistent unit." There is, of course, no cheaper humor than the merriment of a novice over a form of intellectual investigation which does not happen to appeal to him. I mention the difficulties and

complexities of descriptive bibliography not to scoff but to classify. The basis of such studies is the fact that typesetters in all ages have made mistakes and that early printers often caught misprints and corrected them while a work was going through the press. Also, publishers at times made deliberate variations in title-page or text. The attempt to determine, from such corrections and changes, which copies of a given edition were issued first and which later is a perfectly legitimate exercise of human ingenuity, though some bibliographers have doubtless evolved more elaborate theories as to "the first issue of the first edition" than the evidence will support. The point of present interest, however, is this: Such investigations are of value for the history of typography, but never, I think, for the history of medicine. It follows that a medico-historical collection may stop its coverage with the edition. It is under no logical obligation to go further and try to secure copies of all alleged issues. Issue-coverage—if the term is not too barbarous—may be left to the historians of printing and to any library catering especially to their needs.

#### SAMPLE COVERAGE FOR FRINGE MATERIALS

For strictly medical treatises, including those in the medical sciences, the edition is the lower limit of coverage, but for near-medical and part-medical works even edition-coverage seems more than can be justified. In a comprehensive library on the history of medicine one may reasonably expect to find all the fifteenth-century editions, let us say, of Bernard de Gordonio's *Lilium medicinae*, which was the most widely used general compendium on the subject in that period. The Army Medical Library, having already the other four incunabula editions of this important work, was proud to be



able to secure in book form, about two years ago, the original edition of 1480. It plans, as soon as possible, to secure film or book copies of the French and Spanish translations as well. Quite different must be one's attitude toward a general encyclopedia of the sciences, such as Bartholomaeus Anglicus, *De proprietatibus rerum*. This contains some significant passages on medicine and a good deal of background material of value to the medical historian. The work went through a dozen incunable editions in the original Latin, and there are a dozen more in other languages. The Army Medical Library now has three of the Latin editions but none of the French, Dutch, Spanish, or English versions. How much of the total printed record of this work may it reasonably be expected to provide? Certainly not all of it. The logical place in which to look for the whole series would be a universal library like the British Museum or, better still, some historical library aiming to cover comprehensively the history of the natural sciences.

Of all the early near-medical or part-medical works, probably the outstanding example is Pliny the Elder's *Historia naturalis*. It may fairly be classified in both those categories. The quantity of medical information in this compendium is very considerable; though the quality may leave something to be desired. In general, it reflects not the higher levels of medicine, as derived by the Romans from the Greeks, but the popular levels, well mixed with superstition and magic. There is also a great deal of information—and misinformation—regarding plants and herbs, minerals and metals, stars and planets, and others of our fringe subjects. Edition-coverage for such a work ought to be as generous as for any part-medical or near-medical treatise that can be named. As a matter of fact,

at the Army Medical Library it is quite generous. Of the fifteen incunable editions recorded by Arnold C. Klebs in his *Incunabula scientifica et medica*, four are represented here in book form: the fifth, eighth, ninth, and fifteenth. Of the three incunable editions of the Italian translation, the first and second are present, and there are copies also of seven later editions, including English and German translations, bearing dates of 1587, 1593, 1778-91, 1781-88, 1835-36, 1855-57, and 1856. Is this sufficient, or ought an effort to be made to secure in book form or on film the remaining twelve incunable editions?

Here again is a question that is endlessly arguable. On it I offer suggestions rather than decisions. The real question is not, I submit, "what it would be nice to have" or "what some scholar might some day ask to see" but, rather, "what it would be logical to expect in a comprehensive library on the history of medicine." If Pliny were a medical writer, we should want the entire printed record in order to illustrate the ramifications of his influence and the various additions and alterations that have been made in his text. Since he is not a medical writer but has only illustrative and background value for the history of medicine, it would seem sufficient, as a practical working solution of the problem, to content ourselves with two things: (1) an early edition, preferably the first, if it is available, and (2) the best modern critical edition in existence.

Those two would appear to be the indispensable minimum. If there is to be any extension beyond this coverage, it ought obviously to be in the second category rather than the first. As will be brought out more clearly below, the piling-up of successive incunable editions will hardly bring us nearer to the original

wording of Pliny's text—which is usually what the medical historian wants when he consults a copy of the *Historia naturalis*. On the other hand, the precise purpose of a modern critical edition is to get back of all the variants that have crept into the manuscripts and the early uncritical editions and to recover, as nearly as possible, just what Pliny wrote. If any new—and presumably better—critical text is ever published, the Army Medical Library ought to secure it. Here, rather than among the incunabula, is the place for complete edition-coverage of near-medical and part-medical works.

#### INCREASED SELECTIVITY FOR THE LATER CENTURIES

For the genuinely medical literature of the fifteenth century, then, it is not too ambitious to say: "Include everything that has survived." As a matter of fact, the same principle may reasonably be applied to the sixteenth century as well. Beyond that point, if a comprehensive acquisition project still seems a feasible undertaking, there will inevitably be a tightening of the principles of selection. For one thing, scope will probably be defined more narrowly, and the fringe subjects will be more and more rigidly excluded. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, medicine and its subsidiary and allied subjects were pretty much interrelated, not to say confused. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the disciplines became much better distinguished. In the nineteenth and twentieth, the trend toward specialization became acute. Although even today the sciences interact on one another about as much as they ever did, thinkers and writers, when they deal with such interactions—as, for example, between medicine and subatomic physics or between medicine and aviation—show greater

skill at concentrating on the precise points of medical concern. The result is sharper contact and less confusion between the disciplines than formerly. To put the matter a little differently, the director of a comprehensive medico-historical library, when he comes to take over for historical purposes the materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, will find the scope already determined for him through the refined specialization of science itself.

What will not have been so well done for him is the segregation of the historically significant from the insignificant. Here is a problem for archivists and librarians alike. If the archivists have faced it a little longer and more consciously than have librarians, this is doubtless because archival documents contain a higher percentage of trivial and routine matter than do books. Certain events or persons in history stand out for their special contributions; they mark a new discovery, an improved method, a critical insight, an important change of direction. On the other hand, the great generality of events and of persons is routine and trivial. These the historian can only treat statistically, ignoring individual differences and contenting himself with generalizations as to the nature and significance of thousands or millions of similar persons or circumstances.

In documenting the outstanding events of the past, the archivist or the historical librarian will make few mistakes. The records of a Vesalius, a Harvey, or a Jenner will be well chosen and carefully preserved. But what of the ephemera, the trivia, the routine and repetitive publications? For example, the medical schools publish not merely annual catalogs and lists of courses but also a varied promotional literature, all of it bearing, though often slightly, on the history of medicine.

Shall it, as far as it is available, be assembled either in print or on film? Shall it be assembled for the medical schools of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and other American countries as well as for the United States and Canada? Again, what of the medical journals and the reports of associations? Shall only those of national significance be collected or those of purely local significance as well? And what about those in foreign countries?

Many other questions of similar import might be raised. What of the reprints of separate articles? If the library already has the article in the journal in which it was published, then the reprint may probably be rejected as not worth the trouble and expense of separate cataloging and shelving. On the other hand, groups of reprints which someone has organized to illuminate a particular topic or to represent the work of an individual author may be well worth processing. And what about biographies of physicians, their portraits, their obituary notices? If these are systematically collected, shall *all* medical men be included or only the most eminent? Shall the collection extend to all countries or be limited to the United States and Canada?

Since, as now constituted, the History of Medicine Division is not greatly concerned with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, I refrain from asking any more such questions or from suggesting any of the possible answers except one. This one is a device invented by the archivists, who call it the "timed disposal." For a considerable mass of routine and ephemeral material they sometimes name a specified retention period of, say, one, two, or ten years, after which it shall be disposed of automatically. Such a scheme might be of service to historical librarians in dealing with medical catalogs, announcements, local journals, routine re-

ports, and the like. The retention period might need to be longer, perhaps twenty-five or even fifty years, after which the disposal of the material would be automatic. The plan can be logically defended. If historians, it is argued, are to use such material at all, they will use it within the specified time; interest in such records fades rapidly, and after a quarter- or a half-century the chance of their being used for historical purposes will approach zero.

Whatever one may think of the "timed disposal," it is evident that the problems of book selection for a comprehensive collection will vary from century to century. The basic reason is the varying productivity of the printing presses. The output of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was relatively small, and every medical item that has survived may be assumed to have some historical interest. In later centuries the output increases enormously, and recently the press has been supplemented by the mimeograph, the multilith, and other near-print processes, with staggering results. Here is an example of what the economists call the shift from an economics of scarcity to an economics of plenty—not to say of surfeit. With this shift new forces come into play, and new principles must be devised to control them. From such a necessity the historical librarian is by no means exempt.

#### SPECIAL PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

Back of the invention of printing lie the long centuries when all written records were copied by hand. Many of these have survived—probably about a million volumes in all—and for the director of a comprehensive historical library they offer a number of special problems. Manuscript texts of medical works are



sometimes offered for sale by dealers, and copies of manuscripts preserved in public libraries can usually be secured on microfilm just as readily as the texts of printed books. In some ways their selection, whether on film or as originals, furnishes more trouble and more misunderstandings between dealers and librarians than ordinarily arise in the acquisition of printed books.

Because there are some manuscripts that command phenomenally high prices when they come on the market, the impression at times prevails that a manuscript as such is necessarily important. This is far from true. After printing was fully established, hand-copying became distinctly a second-rate technique, and anything which failed to be printed is likely to have been a second-rate work. There were exceptions, pre-eminent among which are the notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci. By and large, however, what was not printed probably did not deserve to be. We sometimes think of the accidents of history and the ravages of time as having exercised a random and unfortunate selection on the records of the past. There were accidents and there were ravages, yet after the invention of printing there was, through the day-by-day decisions of editors and publishers, probably more rational choice than accident in determining what records should survive through the medium of print.

It may be profitable first to consider some of the types of manuscript produced after the invention of printing, particularly after the process of printing became common.

#### MANUSCRIPTS WRITTEN AFTER THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

One interesting type of modern manuscript is the preliminary draft of a book

that subsequently appeared in print. It may be the author's first draft, with corrections. It may be the copy as it went to the printer—usually, in recent times, a typescript. Such manuscripts, if the publication is justly famous, are frequently regarded as collector's items, and to them are sometimes added the proof sheets as they came from the printer. Not long ago the Library of Congress, for example, featured in a public exhibit "the display on panels of the various steps in the production of General Dwight D. Eisenhower's *Crusade in Europe* . . . sheets of the manuscript, galley, page, and stone proofs of pages, the original art work for the jacket and some preliminary sketches and rough layouts of the maps."<sup>5</sup> The Army Medical Library has some manuscript drafts and even some proof sheets of important books that have appeared in the field of medical history. In all such cases the importance of these preliminary stages depends on the importance of the publication itself. In the case of a very famous work they have a good deal of interest, though this is obviously more sentimental than historical. They are like the mold in which a bronze statue has been cast or the scaffolding which has helped to support a beautiful building. It is the finished work of art that is important; the mold or the scaffolding is usually thrown away. If kept at all, it has a secondary or derived value.

Unencouraging also are the manuscripts containing lecture notes. Of these the Army Medical Library has quite an array, most of them from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. Some are examples of the professor's own outline of his course; others, of a student's record (in the nature of things not too reliable)

<sup>5</sup> Library of Congress, *Information Bulletin*, March 29, 1949, p. 2.

of what was said. It is, of course, a commonplace in university circles that classroom lectures represent books not yet well enough organized to print. When recorded in a student's notes, they are likely to be even less well organized. Such manuscripts usually are significant only if the professor was very illustrious or the student became so.

A particularly disappointing type of manuscript is the simple copy of a printed book. This is likely to have originated toward the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century, though some instances occur much later. In the Greek-speaking or Russian-speaking world they are fairly common down to the eighteenth or even nineteenth century, since in those parts of Europe the rise of printing was long delayed. At the time when scribe and printer were in competition and printed books, though cheaper than manuscripts, were still costly, an impecunious scholar sometimes thought it better to transcribe a book than to buy it for his own use. Such a transcript is obviously less valuable than the book from which it was taken, since it is bound to contain some errors in copying.

As a matter of fact, those manuscript copies of printed books are among the most annoying that modern librarians have to deal with. Since the copyist was seldom, if ever, a professional scribe but was a private scholar making the transcript for his own use, he was apt to be careless about identifying the work. He was quite likely to omit place and date of printing and fairly likely to omit the author. Of all the means of identification, the title is the one most commonly preserved, but this by itself is not much of a clue. There is always a chance, when such a manuscript comes on the market, that it may be a hitherto unknown treatise on

the subject. With this kind of hope—which dealers seem to do little to discourage—more than one librarian has bought the piece, only to find after painstaking research that the entire text had been previously printed. Unless the manuscript copy contains additions to the published work which are significant on their own account, both the money and the investigative effort spent on the volume have been largely wasted.

#### MANUSCRIPTS WRITTEN BEFORE THE INVENTION OF PRINTING

In its own proper period, before the invention of printing, the manuscript is a very different thing. Here it is the medium, practically the sole medium, for articulate records from the past. Pictures, statues, buildings, even monuments with inscriptions on them, tell but little regarding the actual thinking of earlier peoples. Manuscripts tell a great deal. If an early writer's own autograph copy has survived, we have his ideas preserved in his own language just as accurately as if the work had been issued in print, though it may be much harder to read. If the autograph has disappeared, later copies may have survived, but these, especially if several times removed from the original, may vary considerably. There are sure to be errors in wording, probably some omissions, and possibly some interpolations as well. The degree of variance does not depend mathematically on the number of recopyings. One really careless scribe can do more damage to a text than a succession of a dozen skilled copyists.

Students of these matters sometimes make a distinction between "protected" and "unprotected" texts. The protection can only be accorded by some interested and continuing profession or organization. Thus the government and the courts were concerned for the preserva-

tion of books of law, and the church and the monasteries had the same anxiety regarding the Bible. Alchemical or astrological texts, on the contrary, were notoriously unprotected. Here every fresh copyist seems to have felt almost like a new author, at liberty to select, omit, or alter at will. Medical manuscripts may be of either sort. After the rise of the medical schools, toward the end of the Middle Ages, the texts of such eminent authorities as Hippocrates and Galen, Rhazes and Avicenna, received a good deal of protection. On the other hand, works of popular medicine, as well as texts in the various fringe subjects, were more or less rewritten at every recopying.

One of the prodigious efforts of modern historical scholarship has been to recover the original texts of the ancient and medieval writers. In the case of unprotected texts this is often an impossible goal; each new rewriting, though somewhat dependent on the earlier, has the practical value of a revised and enlarged edition or of a paraphrase or condensation and contributes little to the recovery of the original author's words. But where the text tradition has had a reasonable degree of protection, critical study has accomplished a great deal, thanks primarily to the Germans, who, in general, have showed more aptitude for this minute and painstaking kind of scholarship than their French, English, Italian, or American colleagues. The task is far from finished; many minor writers and even a few important ones still await the so-called "definitive" edition. Nor has the work done been always completely successful; some passages in even the most carefully edited texts remain conjectural.

In the early days of modern textual criticism a scholar had to travel from library to library in Europe, seeking manuscripts of an author or a treatise in

which he was interested. At a somewhat later period he no longer needed to travel but merely selected his manuscripts from the printed catalogs of libraries and ordered photostats of the needed pages. Nowadays, as a rule, he uses microfilm copies instead. For his purpose, a fifteenth-century or an early-sixteenth-century edition has often as much value as a manuscript, since it was, of course, copied from some manuscript, which in many cases was thereupon thrown away. At any rate, no matter what his medium, the critic collates his manuscripts word by word and letter by letter with some basic text, preferably that of an early printed edition, and draws conclusions from the variants as to the interrelations and relative textual values of the different codices.

Such criticism is a field for specialists. In any generation there are not likely to be, in the entire commonwealth of scholars, more than half-a-dozen real authorities on the text of the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates or on the *Canon* of Avicenna. There may not be more than one. There may even be none. Obviously, in fields so acutely specialized, casual judgments as to the "textual value" of a given manuscript are practically worthless. Its date is, of course, some indication, but it is far from conclusive. An early manuscript, if copied by an unreliable scribe, may have a worse text than a late manuscript that has been well "protected" at all stages in the transmission.

In this respect there is an evident difference between a collated and an uncollated codex. If a manuscript of Hippocrates, let us say, has already been used by Littré in his critical edition, then its presumable value for the text is known and can be reported on by anyone who can read and understand Littré. One need merely say: "This is Codex A in Littré's

list."<sup>6</sup> Of course, the collated manuscripts are usually in public libraries and will not again be offered for sale. On the other hand, an occasional Hippocrates manuscript, hitherto preserved in a private collection and as yet uncollated, may come onto the market. How can this be appraised as to textual value? A reliable appraisal cannot come from a dealer, no matter how renowned, or a librarian, no matter how expert, or a cataloger, no matter how meticulous, or a historian, no matter how learned, unless the appraiser is also in his own right a specialist in text criticism. In fact, he must be a specialist in Hippocratic text criticism. An appraisal of an Hippocrates manuscript by an Avicenna text critic can be little more than an inspired guess. Anyone aware of these facts must view with misgiving most of the hints and suggestions in sales catalogs as to the textual importance of as yet uncollated manuscripts.

One type of early manuscript, not an extremely large group and yet of some importance, contains minor unpublished treatises. The major medical works, one may assume, have all appeared in print at one time or another. Occasionally, however, a manuscript will contain a hitherto unrecorded tract on anatomy or veterinary science or some other medical topic. This any medico-historical library may well acquire, if it can afford it, in the hope that members of its staff or some other interested person may analyze the contents and perhaps publish the text of the piece. To do so will be a service to scholarship, though the chances are slight of finding in such a manuscript any historical pearl of great price. All things considered, however, this seems to be the

type of manuscript on which the Army Medical Library would do well to concentrate its present program of acquisitions.

#### MANUSCRIPTS AS MUSEUM PIECES

For the acquiring of manuscripts there are, fortunately, several reasons besides their textual value. Any university library or other center of culture is justified in buying as many as it can afford, in order to illustrate visually the development of the scroll, the codex, and other forms which the book has taken, as well as the different styles of script. A beautifully illuminated manuscript, especially one with miniatures, has also a high aesthetic appeal, which somehow has a way of getting itself reflected in the price. Any library seeking to acquire manuscripts for such reasons as these will naturally try to secure a variety of languages, alphabets, and subjects, with almost no regard for textual values. For this part of its collection there will be many lookers but few readers, and the reference service will not be heavy. The manuscripts will have essentially the quality of museum pieces.

The assembling and aggrandizement of such literary museums is a legitimate and praiseworthy form of library activity, the extent of which is likely to be limited by availability of funds. It is more properly the concern, to be sure, of a large general institution like the Library of Congress, or of a university library with a wide sweep of interests, than of a specialized institution like the Army Medical Library. Nevertheless, whatever its main purpose, any collection of early manuscripts inevitably takes on something of a museum-like aspect, and the institution owning it will be tempted to make at least a part of its acquisitions with a view to enhancing that aspect.

<sup>6</sup> Emile Littré, *Œuvres complètes d'Hippocrate*, II (Paris, 1840), 378. This editor at first designated his manuscripts by their library numbers, but a list of letter symbols is found in the middle of the second volume.

Microfilm copies, unlike "live" manuscripts, are not show-pieces. No one leans over a display case and exclaims at the beauty of a roll of film. Occasionally, a lecturer on illustrated books or on illuminated manuscripts may enliven his remarks by showing a few films, especially colored films, in a projection machine, but, ordinarily, they are used by historians for reading purposes only. If the historian is also a paleographer, he can read for himself the often difficult writing of a filmed manuscript. If not, he must depend on printed editions prepared for him by the textual critics.

#### LIMITATIONS ON THE MASS COPYING OF EARLY MANUSCRIPTS

Here emerges an important distinction for the director of a medico-historical library. Film copies of printed books are collected for the use of historians generally. The clientele may be small and select, but at least it is world wide and more or less continuous. Film copies of early manuscripts, on the contrary, are collected for the text critic individually. In fact, they are usually collected not *for* the critic but *by* him. He pores for days over the published catalogs of the manuscript holdings of the various libraries. He selects promptly such manuscripts of his special author or title as he can recognize in the index. He reads pages of descriptions thereafter, in the hope of detecting other manuscript copies that contain works of his author but do not mention the author's name. He then purchases the necessary films or photostats, studies the texts, constructs his edition, and wonders at the end what ought to be done with the facsimiles on which he has worked so long. In American universities it has become the custom for a scholar of this sort to deposit with his library the final collection of his films or photostats.

In some instances the library has purchased them in the first place, at his request, and merely takes them over when the work is done.

All this is instructive for the formulation of acquisition policies. Films of printed books may be "stocked," whereas films of early manuscripts should be secured only "on order." Such is the prevailing practice, and there is no apparent reason to change it. With the development of the microfilming technique and the realization of its possibilities in the acquisition field, the question of the coverage of early manuscripts was bound to arise. Reasons have been advanced for the complete edition-coverage of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century medical books. Why not, then, complete manuscript-coverage for the centuries preceding? Plausible though it seems, the analogy will not hold. There are too many differences in the quality of the product, in the difficulty of its selection, and in the nature of its use.

As for the quality, there is no question that print is superior. Manuscript copying became a second-rate technique as soon as the printing press was fairly established, and this was true not only of manuscripts that happened to be made after the invention of printing but also of those made before. At once the world of scholarship began trying to provide every important author with a printed edition. When it became evident that manuscript texts of early works varied in reliability, the laborious processes of critical evaluation began, with the obvious purpose of providing an ancient or medieval author with such an edition as he might have had if he had lived in the age of printing and had had direct access to a publisher. Textual criticism, in effect, tries to overpass the whole period of manuscript transmission and give the



author, at long last, the protection of the printed edition. It took presumably less than a year to get into print exactly what General Eisenhower wanted to say about the *Crusade in Europe*. It took nearly three thousand years to do the same for Homer's account of the war before Troy. From this point of view, all the manuscripts of the *Iliad*, all the photographic copies that have been made of them, and all the textual critics' collations and preparatory drafts take their place alongside the author's copy and the printer's proofs as being mere preliminary stages toward the production of the definitive edition.

The difficulty of selecting medical manuscripts for filming, if any large-scale program were attempted, is manifest. No librarian, even in a specialized historical library, would be capable of covering the field. Such selection can be properly made only by acute specialists working on particular authors or in limited subject fields.

There is no better illustration of this kind of work than the project to which Dr. Sigerist has already devoted many years of his life. While directing the Institute of the History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University, he spent several summers in Europe, carrying a Leica camera and visiting various libraries in which medical manuscripts were known or suspected to exist. He was seeking significant copies of early medieval texts that antedated the introduction of Arabic influences. The story of his researches is fascinatingly told and illustrates in vivid detail the methods and the vicissitudes of manuscript study—here an unimportant copy of a well-known work, there a text requiring to be photographed for further investigation, yonder a collection of nonmedical texts erroneously cataloged as medical, and, occasionally,

the finding of a hitherto unknown work that must be published.<sup>7</sup> Dear to his heart though the Welch Medical Library doubtless was, he was hardly seeking to add to its collections by these manuscript researches. He was gathering materials for Henry E. Sigerist to use in a projected three-volume work.

I hope that I shall not be misunderstood as deprecating manuscripts on their own account. The million or so of early manuscripts in the libraries of Europe and America contain some of the most precious records which the human race possesses. But they are not suitable for mass microfilm acquisition on a broad subject basis by an institution like the Army Medical Library. Such microfilms are not historical sources in the ordinary sense of the term. They would be used by practically no one but textual scholars in preparing critical editions of ancient or medieval works. They could be properly selected for a comprehensive collection only by a succession of such specialists. After they have been so selected, however, and after the text critic has used them, they may with propriety be deposited in such a library as this, where later scholars may, at times, consult them to verify details in the texts as published.

#### OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FILM TO MANUSCRIPT RESEARCH

There are, it should be added, other contributions which the film technique might make toward library facilities for manuscript study, but they are of a general nature. The first and most obvious

<sup>7</sup> Henry E. Sigerist, "The Medical Literature of the Early Middle Ages," *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine*, II (1934), 26-50; also "A Summer of Research in European Libraries," *ibid.*, pp. 559-610. From time to time the travelogue is interrupted by a systematic discussion of some principle of manuscript study. If a sequel to these reports was ever published, it has escaped me.

would be to organize a comprehensive finding medium for manuscript collections by copying the printed and handwritten catalogs, both those in book form and those on cards, many of them at present available only in the library to which they pertain. This is far from being a new suggestion.<sup>8</sup> It could not profitably be carried out for medicine alone or for any single subject but would have to cover the manuscript field as a whole. It is doubtful if any other library project could be attempted which would contribute more than this to the ease of manuscript researches. But it would need to be a co-operative undertaking. For it the Library of Congress would be a more natural center of operations than the Army Medical Library.<sup>9</sup>

Another contribution to such studies would be the mass copying of the manuscripts themselves. This, I am persuaded, is not at present feasible on a broad subject basis, whether for medicine, law, music, geography, or any other such field. The labor of sorting out the materials would be prohibitive. The manuscript collections in European libraries are too heterogeneous. In many cases the manuscript volumes themselves are also heterogeneous, and even the individual texts frequently have a bearing on more than

one of the major subjects. The only practicable program for the systematic microfilming of manuscripts would seem to be by libraries and collections. To be sure, the largest single effort ever made to microfilm book manuscripts, namely, the War Emergency Program for Microcopying Research Materials in Britain, operated on a selective basis. Scores of American scholars sent in requests for copies of particular items in which they were interested, and some ten thousand films were made, about half of them after the end of hostilities. Under stress of the emergency the selective principle may have been justified, but the miscellaneous character of the resulting collection has certainly added to the cost of handling and cataloging it.<sup>10</sup>

If, on the other hand, the European libraries could be dealt with as units one after another, there would be a great saving of effort. All the larger libraries and most of the smaller ones have published catalogs of their manuscripts and have used some system of numbering to refer back and forth from the volumes to the printed descriptions. In the large libraries there are usually several collections of manuscripts, each with a published catalog of its own. If the filming were done library by library and collection by collection and the films were simply marked with the proper numbers, then a copy of the published catalog or catalogs would serve at once as a guide and finding medium to the collection of films. If, finally, all pertinent catalogs, whether printed or written by hand, in book form or on cards, could also be

<sup>8</sup> See W. J. Wilson, "Manuscripts in Microfilm," *Library Quarterly*, XIII (1943), esp. pp. 304-9, with a quotation from Seymour de Ricci's "Proposals for a Bibliography of Catalogues of Manuscripts." He offered his suggestion in 1939 but proposed merely a central record of such catalogs, not a facsimile reproduction of them.

<sup>9</sup> Since these words were first written, the Library of Congress has taken steps toward the realization of such undertakings by appointing Dr. Lester K. Born as special assistant on the Microfilm Program, with responsibility "to plan for the reproduction of materials for addition to the collections of the Library of Congress." See his article, "Microfilming Abroad," *College and Research Libraries*, XI (July, 1950), 250-58.

<sup>10</sup> Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp. 218-20. It will be noted that a still larger undertaking, the famous Project A of the Library of Congress, discussed on pp. 224-26, had to do chiefly with archival materials. As far as book manuscripts are concerned, the Emergency Program, to the best of my knowledge, is the largest ever attempted.

filmed and brought over here, the result would be a complete reproduction in America of the contents and apparatus, let us say, of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum. Whether that institution would ever consent to the making of such a replica seems doubtful. Considerations of prestige would certainly arise, and the ultimate decision might depend on the degree of danger of

destruction that appeared to threaten the originals. The matter has been mentioned here only to complete the theoretical discussion and not in the expectation that such a program will be undertaken in the near future. The main point is that any large-scale project of manuscript microcopying would do better to proceed by libraries and collections than by major subject groups.



## NOTABLE MATERIALS ADDED TO NORTH AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1948-49. II

CARL W. HINTZ

THIS is the second of two papers reporting on notable materials added to North American libraries, 1948-49. The purpose and the method of reporting are described in the first article and need not be repeated here. The previous paper covered general works and the humanities. The material which follows relates primarily to acquisitions in the social sciences, science, and technology.

### SOCIAL SCIENCES

*United States history: general.*—The establishment of the Oral History Project at Columbia is of major significance from the standpoint of resources. Under this program Columbia is securing, for permanent preservation, the memoirs of living men and women who have been prominent in public affairs and whose knowledge in matters of historic importance might not otherwise be set down. Interviews, carefully guided along previously determined lines, are transcribed on a wire recorder, enabling the person being interviewed to produce a memoir on selected topics with a minimum of effort. The text is later transcribed, repetitions and redundancies are eliminated, needed amplifications noted, and the whole is returned to the one interviewed for further attention. The project is under the direction of Allan Nevins and has a staff of interviewers trained in history. The Bancroft Foundation funds, under which it began operation, have since been supplemented from other sources, and the project is growing rapidly. Its scope

has been expanded to include all aspects of the American scene, and plans are under way for geographic expansion beyond the New York City area. Among the persons already interviewed are the following: Bainbridge Colby, John Foster Dulles, Edward J. Flynn, Will H. Hays, Herbert H. Lehman, Henry L. Stimson, Norman Thomas, Mrs. J. Borden Harri- man, James W. Gerard, Walter Lipp- mann, Alice Roosevelt Longworth, and Vito Marcantonio.

From the library of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, his widow, Mrs. Marshall L. Brown, presented to Princeton 140 books in general Americana. Although a comparatively small group, it contains many items of prime importance, such as the copy of the second Planck edition of the Columbus letter (Rome, 1493), which was exhibited on the Freedom Train; the rare *Globus mundi* (1509); Vadianus' *Habes lector; hoc libello* (1515), only four other copies of which were located by Sabin; and the Hoe copy of Hakluyt's *Principal Navigations* (1599-1600), with the Wright-Molyneux map in the first state. Princeton has continued to enlarge its Woodrow Wilson collection by gifts and purchases. Notable among recent gifts are a group of over 100 letters from President Wilson to the late Cleveland H. Dodge, presented by the family of Mr. Dodge, and 73 shorthand note- books of speeches, interviews, etc. com- piled by Charles H. Swem while he was acting as secretary to President Wilson and given to the university by him. The research collection on Benjamin Franklin

formed by the late George Simpson Eddy was presented to Princeton by Thomas H. Eddy, Thomas H. Eddy, Jr., and Donald Simpson Eddy. It is described as primarily a scholar's rather than a collector's collection.

The New York State Library is compiling a checklist of published Fourth of July orations. It has increased its original listing of 2,600 by some 400 new titles and has added 47 items to its previous holdings of 1,200.

Cornell reports the receipt of the Nicholas H. Noyes collection of historical American documents, of which a manuscript copy of the Thirteenth Amendment, signed by President Lincoln and all members of Congress who voted for the amendment, and a manuscript copy of the Gettysburg Address are the principal items. The Library of Congress also received a copy of the Thirteenth Amendment. Yale added the Victor Hugo Paltsits collection of Nathan Hale material, comprising many folders of information about Hale, photostats and copies of original letters, many pamphlets and other publications, and an unpublished biography of Hale written by Cyrus Parker Bradley in the middle of the nineteenth century. The most important items are 9 unpublished autograph letters to Hale.

The Seward papers at Rochester were augmented by some 160 letters, mostly written by William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and James Wadsworth and dating from 1831 to 1849. Rochester also acquired the David Jayne Hill papers, consisting of the original manuscripts of his addresses and articles. Dr. Hill was president of Bucknell University and of the University of Rochester and held several important posts in the diplomatic service, including that of ambassador to Germany.

The recently published *Annual Report on Historical Collections, University of Virginia Library*, which covers the two-year period from July, 1947, through June, 1949, records accessions of 1,250,000 manuscripts by purchase, by deposit, or by gift from 447 donors. A very large proportion of these deal with Virginia and the other southeastern states and include significant additions to the material in connection with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and John Randolph of Roanoke. The largest single collection was that of the papers of the late Senator Carter Glass, numbering well over 250,000 pieces. These are rich in material on the creation of the Federal Reserve System and on many other aspects of state and national affairs in the first third of the twentieth century. The Tracy W. McGregor Library at the University of Virginia received by gift from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, a group of about 50 of the printed documents of Thomas Jefferson's administration.

Indiana received a Lafayette collection of over 8,500 items from an anonymous donor. Containing many original letters and documents, this group provides source material illustrating the history of Colonial America, the early United States, and relations with France and England from the birth of George Washington to the death of Lafayette. Indiana also secured some 700 official War of 1812 papers of the command of Jacob Kingsbury, officer in charge of troops and garrisons on the seacoast of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

California (Los Angeles) added a collection of about 3,000 pamphlets for the study of American history, especially the period of the Civil War and the area of southern history. Oberlin augmented its extensive antislavery collection by 24

items, of which Pitt's famous speech delivered in the House of Commons on April 2, 1792, was the earliest. Southern California added a group of 341 pamphlets dealing with the political aspects of slavery and the slave trade.

Several libraries reported the addition of microfilm copies of manuscript papers in the Library of Congress: Alexander Hamilton by Columbia, Chicago, and Ohio State; Andrew Jackson by Columbia, Chicago, and Florida; Nicholas Biddle and Martin Van Buren by Chicago and Columbia; Henry Watterson by Columbia; Robert Todd Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, and Jeremiah Sullivan Black by Columbia and the Huntington Library. Columbia also secured microfilms of the Timothy Pickering papers in the National Archives. California (Berkeley) added microfilm of the papers of Zachariah Chandler, Edwin M. Stanton, and Benjamin F. Wade, totaling approximately 20,000 exposures.

Chicago secured microfilms of a major portion of the Draper manuscripts in the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, among them the Daniel Drake papers on Ohio; the Forsyth papers relating to the Sauk and Fox Indian Agency; the General William Henry Harrison reports to the secretary of war and miscellaneous papers; a series of letters concerning Illinois pioneers; original papers dealing with the early history of Kentucky; the Avery and McDowell papers relating to North Carolina; the Preston papers relating to Virginia and Kentucky; and the John Cleves Symmes papers on the Northwest Territory and the Miami purchase.

The Library of Congress acquired collections of manuscripts and papers to an extent which makes description impossible within the bounds of this report. Particularly outstanding groups, as de-

scribed in the *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, include the personal papers of Ray Stannard Baker (Vol. V, No. 4 [August, 1948], 3-9; the General Spaatz collection (Vol. VI, No. 3 [May, 1949], 23-56); the papers of Major Jedediah Hotchkiss, Mabel T. Boardman, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, John Bassett Moore, Albert J. Beveridge, Judge Ben Lindsey, Josephus Daniels, Raymond Clapper, George H. Dern, and Harold Frederic (Vol. VI, No. 3 [May, 1949], 83-91); the Oscar S. Straus papers (Vol. VII, No. 2 [February, 1950], 3-6); and the Moreton Frewen papers (Vol. VI, No. 4 [August, 1949], 15-20). Receipt of the papers of William Gibbs McAdoo was announced in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, October 11-17, 1949, p. 9.

The New York Public Library secured one of the two original engrossed manuscripts of the Olive Branch Petition of 1775. This was the petition to George III, signed by members of the Continental Congress on July 8, 1775, asking the king to direct his ministers to repeal the acts restricting colonial trade and to cease trying to collect taxes by force of arms. Some of the larger aggregations of material received by the New York Public Library in the area of general United States history include the letters on national problems from Silas Wright to Senator Benjamin F. Butler; the late Sol Bloom's congressional office files and several hundred letters to him from important personages; and the personal papers and correspondence of Joseph C. Walsh, principally relating to Irish-American matters from 1914 on. The New York Public Library also reports that, of 1,300 military-unit histories of World War II, some 900 have been acquired during the last two years. A checklist is scheduled to appear in 1951.

The John Carter Brown Library, as in previous years, added a number of choice items in the general field of Americana. These are described in detail in the *Annual Reports of the John Carter Brown Library* (1947-48 and 1948-49).

*United States history: state and regional.*

—The New York State Library acquired a group of materials bearing on the English title to the New Netherlands. The main body of 30 titles was assembled by the famous bibliographer and bookseller Henry N. Stevens and is described in a catalog published in a limited edition in 1947 by his son, Henry Stevens. To this nucleus 54 rare items have been added from other sources. Other additions in this area by the New York State Library include a portfolio of 40 manuscripts—in addition to printed matter and pictures—relating to General Nicholas Herkimer and the important Revolutionary War engagement at Oriskany; a collection of papers of Malcolm and Thomas H. Canfield, primarily on transportation in New York State and Vermont via the Hudson River, Champlain Canal, and the railroads; the original volumes of laws of New York for the period 1820-48, supplementing the volumes for the Colonial and early-statehood period (1683-1820) already in the library; and a collection of over 4,000 volumes and pamphlets from the estate of Sarah B. Tibbits, among them first editions, rare United States and New York State documents, and pamphlets on early New York State history.

Rochester reports that the Wadsworth papers (1793-1873), consisting of family and business letters, account books, and land records in the possession of James W. Wadsworth and William P. Wadsworth of Geneseo, New York, were microfilmed. (The manuscripts were returned to the owners.) Columbia secured the extensive records of the Citizens Un-

ion of New York, which provide excellent source material for New York city and state political history since the last quarter of the nineteenth century; and the New York Public Library added the papers of Richard W. G. Welling relating to New York civic problems and political campaigns.

Dartmouth received over 400 letters written by Professor and Mrs. Olive P. Hubbard, of Hanover, to Mrs. Hubbard's parents, Professor and Mrs. Silliman, of Yale. These give a picture of Hanover, New Hampshire, life between 1829 and 1864, with the greatest emphasis on the forties and fifties.

Princeton received from the library of the late Cyrus H. McCormick a collection of 73 of the rarest and most important books relating to the early history of Virginia, as well as a group of over 40 autograph letters and documents of Virginia governors. This group supplements impressively the material on the early history of Virginia in the library's Grenville Kane Collection.

Additions to the George Washington Flowers Collection (southern Americana) at Duke totaled approximately 385,000 manuscript pieces, 877 books and pamphlets, 5,357 newspaper issues, and 92 broadsides. Of special note are the papers (ca. 20,000 items, 1861-66) of Joseph F. Boyd, chief quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio; the William Patterson Smith papers (22,357 items, 1791-1943), including material on almost every aspect of economic, political, and social life in tide-water Virginia from 1820 to 1865; and the letters and papers of Josiah W. Bailey (ca. 200,000 items, 1900-1931), late senator from North Carolina, supplementing his Washington papers (1931-46) received earlier.<sup>5</sup>

North Carolina added many impor-

<sup>5</sup> Other collections in this area are described in the annual reports of the librarian, Duke University.

tant titles, too numerous to list individually, in the fields of North Caroliniana, Confederate imprints, and southern manuscripts and pamphlets. The Southern Historical Manuscript Collection reports 314 acquisitions, ranging in size from a single paper or manuscript book to groups of 10,000 and 38,000 items each. Of this number, 242 are new listings, and 72 represent significant additions to previously listed collections. The following are of particular interest: the papers of Marcus J. Wright (1831-1922), lawyer, Confederate officer, and historian; of John Y. Bassett, a physician of Huntsville, Alabama, during the period 1822-66; and of Elijah Fuller, general merchant and pension agent in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

An outstanding block of material acquired by Texas was the Vandale Collection—primarily a research library devoted to the history of Texas and to the West in general. Containing about 8,000 books and pamphlets, 35,000 pages of manuscript, and 1,000 miscellaneous items, it represents the most complete body of information about Texas ever assembled by one individual. In his reading Mr. Vandale followed the westward movement of the frontier and, after 1925, began to trace the history of the area of the Texas Panhandle. Finding little written, he supplemented his collection of printed works by making records of interviews and encouraging the writing of reminiscences. Several hundred interviews with early settlers were recorded and preserved. The collection also includes material on explorers of the Southwest from Coronado to the outbreak of the Civil War, more than 200 volumes on annexation, practically every known county history, and much ephemera filed by the counties. A second notable group of material reported by Texas was the gift of the papers of Major William Alon-

zo Wainwright. These papers represent an accumulation by Major Wainwright as assistant quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas, from 1868 to 1870 and add useful matter to the sources for the history of the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The most important addition reported by the American Antiquarian Society is the Donald McKay Frost collection of printed materials relating to the discovery and exploration of the West. Its chronological range extends from a Cabeza de Vaca of 1555 to Chivington's defense of the Sand Creek massacre, printed at Denver in 1865. It includes almost every edition of every journal or narrative appearing in book and pamphlet form, a number of rare periodicals, and the "Arrowsmith" series of maps from 1796 to 1824. From various other sources the society obtained a number of very rare tracts printed in early Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama or relating to the opening of this region. Some of these are described in the reports of the librarian printed in the *Proceedings* of the society.<sup>6</sup>

The Midwest Manuscript Collection at the Newberry Library added papers of Floyd Dell, author; Charles L. Hutchison, banker; Howard Vincent O'Brien, columnist; and William Morton Payne, educator and writer. The Sherwood Anderson papers, referred to in the preceding report in this series, are now stated to number 14,000 items and have been described in the *Newberry Library Bulletin* (December, 1948). Material added to the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection of the University of Missouri include the papers of several governors of Missouri, the papers and account books of two large lumbering companies, and various family papers and diaries of

<sup>6</sup> American Antiquarian Society, *Proceedings*, LVIII, Part II (1948), 233-46, and LIX, Part II (1949), 205-24.



the later nineteenth century.

The Bancroft Library, University of California (Berkeley), continues to buy heavily in the field of western Americana and Mexicana. Purchases during the last two years include an extensive collection of Mexican, New Mexican, and Texan broadsides of historical importance; several early overland guides and manuscript diaries; three of the earliest manuscript maps of San Francisco, made by William A. Richardson, Jean Jacques Vioget, and W. M. Eddy, respectively; rare files of California newspapers; and as nearly complete a coverage of current publications in the field as possible. Outstanding among the many gifts received are the field notes and journals (21 vols.) of William H. Brewer, of the United States Geological Survey of California, and transcripts of his letters, 1860-64; the papers of Chester H. Rowell, including correspondence, editorials, and reports; 121 letters from California, 1849-53, by Robert Smith LaMotte and his brother, Harry Didler LaMotte; and the correspondence and miscellaneous papers of Theodore H. Hittell and John S. Hittell.

California (Los Angeles) acquired the Archibald Hamilton Gillespie papers (1845-59), consisting of 751 items of primary importance to the study of the American conquest of California. Huntington secured a large portion of the Californiana collection of the late Perry Worden, including more than 250 books and pamphlets, 400 manuscripts, 300 photographs, and many maps and lithographs.

Northwestern was presented with a collection of some 2,400 volumes pertaining to the expansion and development of the West, consisting mostly of substantial basic works but including some rare items as well. Journals, society publica-

tions, early travels, personal narratives, and maps make up the bulk of the collection, which constituted the major portion of the personal library of Ralph Budd, chairman of the board of the Chicago Transit Authority. Minnesota received as a gift the C. C. Webber collection of several hundred volumes relating to the Plains and the Rockies, including a first edition of Parkman's *The Oregon Trail* and some Frederick Remington material. Columbia reports the strengthening of its previously rather limited holdings in the field of western Americana with the purchase of 500 carefully selected items. Yale acquired the final portion of the William Robertson Coe collection of western Americana, mentioned in the preceding report in this series.

The Department of Archives, Louisiana State University, accessioned a total of 143 private manuscript collections, consisting of 59,463 unbound items and 749 volumes, largely papers of Louisiana families. Louisiana also acquired the private library of the late Senator John H. Overton, comprising 280 volumes and 20 linear feet of papers pertaining principally to navigation and flood control in the Mississippi Valley.

The Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library, added many groups of manuscripts and papers, of which only two will be mentioned here: Three lots of the papers of Colonel Jacob Kingsbury, commandant in Detroit (1809-12), were received as a gift from the Friends of the Detroit Public Library, and the papers of James McMillen, Detroit industrialist and United States senator, were presented by the McMillen estate.

Indiana received several manuscript collections: The Polke-Niles-Scott papers present a picture of one family's part in Indiana history for the period 1809-

1924; the Samuel Williams manuscripts, some 3,000 letters and papers of Samuel Williams (1786-1859), chief clerk in the office of the surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory, and of his son, Samuel Wesley Williams, relate to the Methodist church, Ohio schools, and family affairs; and 300 papers of Jacob Bartholomew, of Ohio and California, include his overland diary to California (1850) and papers of the South Feather Water Company of Forbestown, California, of which he was part owner.

Chicago added to previous holdings about 1,000 town and county histories and atlases and now has histories for approximately 80 per cent of the counties listed by Peterson as having written histories. Chicago also secured the manuscript letters and papers of the late Frank O. Lowden, a former governor of Illinois.

*Canadian history.*—Many important additions were made to Harvard's collections in the field of Canadian history and literature under the guidance of Dr. William Inglis Morse. One group, the Charles Chadenat collection of 126 manuscripts, contains material of prime importance.

*Latin America.*—North Carolina received a group of about 4,000 volumes from the library of Josephus Daniels, which included his collection of materials relating to Mexico. Missouri acquired almost complete files—part original, part microfilm—of the *Diario oficial* of Mexico and the various series of the *Diario de los debates* of the Mexican congress. Duke strengthened its Peruvian holdings by the acquisition of 190 volumes of the *Diario de los debates* of the congress (both chambers), and of the *Diario de los debates* (1931-36) of the Congreso constituyente in 22 volumes. California reports sustained buying in the general field of

South American history, with special emphasis on Brazil.

*English history.*—Minnesota added the Fitzwilliam collection of 115 Queen Anne tracts and 744 tracts of the Hanoverian period and enlarged its Stuart tract collection by approximately 1,000 items, thereby bringing its holdings in this field to about 8,000 separate titles. Minnesota also acquired the Holland House collection of 659 volumes on English history and politics of the last half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century, from the library of the third Lord Holland, whose notes and autographs many of them bear. Missouri continued its purchases of sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century English political and religious pamphlets, adding approximately 1,000 items. Duke acquired a collection of 562 seventeenth-century English pamphlets, and the Cleveland Public Library strengthened an already important section of its holdings with the addition of 12 Jacobite tracts.

The William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, University of California (Los Angeles), secured a collection of 72 books and pamphlets about the flight of Charles II after the Battle of Worcester (1651) and his refuge at Boscobel and subsequent escape to France, all from the libraries of the "Boscobel" bibliographers and historians, F. L. Mawdesley and A. M. Broadley, to supplement holdings on this period already available; the library also added about 1,000 seventeenth- and eighteenth-century political and religious tracts to a collection which now totals over 7,000 items printed between 1640 and 1750.

Indiana acquired a group of 91 letters, 1715-16, written by Horatio Walpole while on a diplomatic mission from Great Britain to The Hague, relating to the

difficulties preceding the signing of the Barrier Treaty of 1715 and the Triple Alliance of 1717. The Newberry Library added a collection of 1,200 English political caricatures of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

*European history.*—The Beauharnais Archives, which have been on deposit at Princeton for a number of years, were presented to the library by André de Coppet. These papers comprise some 30,000 documents which were once in the possession of Eugène de Beauharnais, Napoleon's stepson and his viceroy in Italy.

Pennsylvania added more than 1,000 pamphlets of the French Revolution, and the Newberry Library reports that its collection of French political pamphlets, mentioned in the preceding article in this series, has now been listed.<sup>7</sup> The New York Public Library acquired 16,000 contemporary broadsides and pamphlets and 38,305 numbers of periodicals of the French Revolutionary period. Northwestern added about 100 seventeenth-century pamphlets dealing with contemporary European affairs. Written chiefly in German, the majority center on Louis XIV's aggressions and the Franco-Dutch war in the 1670's, with particular attention to the situation in the German states.

The Clark Library, California (Los Angeles), secured a collection of approximately 575 Mazarinades. The term "Mazarinades" applies to the entire body of pamphlets in prose and verse published in France during the *Fronde*, the name given to the conflict waged first between Cardinal Mazarin and the parliament and later between the cardinal and the princes, which lasted approximately from

1648 to 1653. This mass of material, including not merely the satires and lampoons directed against Mazarin but official documents of all sorts, might be compared with the English pamphlets of the Civil War period and, like the latter, is of considerable historical and bibliographical importance. California (Los Angeles) added a collection of 158 broadsides of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods, as well as a group of French newspapers pertaining to the period of the revolution of 1848.

Florida acquired several important runs of French material, namely, *Bibliothèque de l'école des chartes, revue d'érudition, consacrée spécialement à l'étude du moyen âge* (108 vols.); *Assemblée nationale, Collection générale des décrets rendus par l'Assemblée nationale, 1789-1804* (88 vols.); *Assemblée nationale constituante, Procès-verbal de l'Assemblée des communes et de l'Assemblée nationale, 1789-91* (75 vols.); *Journal officiel de la République Française, 1870-1907* (350 vols.); *Archives parlementaires de 1787 à 1860: Recueil complet des débats législatifs et politiques des chambres françaises* (1st ser., Vols. I-LXXXII; 2d ser., Vols. XX-CXXVII); and the publications in octavo of the Société de l'histoire de France, 1834-1944 (332 vols.).

Southern California added 217 volumes of the *Débats parlementaires* of the French chamber of deputies, and Louisiana completed its sets of the *Journal officiel de la République Française*. California (Berkeley) acquired a small but interesting collection of French cartularies, comprising 54 titles in 75 volumes.

Wisconsin reports a complete file of the *Stenograficheskoe otcheti* of the Russian Duma, a large collection of Russian underground material, and many distinguished sets in Russian, including several of the Archeographical Commission.

<sup>7</sup> Doris Varner Welsh (comp.), *Check List of French Political Pamphlets in the Newberry Library, 1560-1644* (Chicago, 1950).

Illinois received as a gift from the Albert H. Lybyer estate some 5,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals, especially strong in the history of the Balkans and the Near East; and, from John N. Chester, several hundred volumes on Napoleon, his family, and the Napoleonic era, many of them rare and in fine bindings.

Colorado reports its Central European history collection as now being of major importance. During the period under review, about 600 titles were added, principally in the Czech, Polish, and Magyar languages. The collection is not restricted in period and deals with various aspects of Central European culture. Yale received approximately 2,600 volumes from the library of Dr. Sussheim, an eminent historian formerly of Munich and recently a professor of Ottoman history at the University of Istanbul. Nearly 2,000 volumes are in either old or modern Turkish. Yale also added the Kiderlen-Waechter manuscript material collected by Dr. Ernest Jackh for his biography of Kiderlen.

The Newberry Library acquired the William B. Greenlee collection on the history of Portugal and of the Portuguese empire to 1820, consisting of some 4,000 books and periodicals. The Hoover Library of War, Revolution, and Peace (Stanford) reports the addition of the James A. Healy collection on Irish history, comprising over 800 volumes on the history of Ireland from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. The New York Public Library secured the unpublished manuscript of Baron Gustav Monteuffel's "History of Livonia," completed about 1908.

The addition of standard source materials was reported by a few libraries: Northwestern and Louisiana State—Muratori, *Rerum Italicarum scriptores*;

North Carolina—*Monumenta Germaniae historia*; Florida and Wisconsin—*Colección de documentos ineditos para la historia de España*.

*World War II and its origins.*—Southern California acquired a large collection of German newspapers, documents, posters, pamphlets, and other ephemeral material issued during the years of Hitler's rise to power. Northwestern reports significant increases in its holdings of Dutch, Danish, and Norwegian underground publications and the acquisition of a collection of about 900 documents, in typescript, illustrative of the propaganda of Norwegian Nazis during the occupation period. Harvard purchased a collection of about 1,100 items, including much ephemeral propaganda material, all of it gathered in Sweden during World War II.

Columbia added 26 out-of-print and rare Spanish volumes dealing with the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) and its origins; and Harvard received a gift to purchase three Spanish newspapers of the civil war period.

The Hoover Library (Stanford) secured microfilm copies of over 4,000 items from the papers of General Wladyslaw Sikorski, dealing with the Polish army in World War II, and extensive collections relating to underground activities during hostilities in Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Italy, and Poland.

*Maps.*—Columbia reports the addition of a collection of maps of Russia, based upon Russian sources, prepared for the German army in 1941-42. Those of the battle areas have incorporated the results of German aerial photography. Some are quite detailed, with scales as large as 1-5,000 to 1-25,000 for city plans and harbors. In general, the emphasis is upon features of significance

for military geography.

The expanding map collection at Virginia, now comprising more than 70,000 maps, added by gift a special group of 70 items collected by the late John Calvin Doolan, of Louisville, Kentucky. These include several rare and historically interesting maps of Kentucky and Virginia, among them a copy of the Filson map of Kentucky (Paris, 1785) and a copy of the Fry and Jefferson map of Maryland and Virginia (1775).

Minnesota augmented its map collection by the addition of six important items. Pomponius Mela's *Cosmographia* (Venice, 1482), Ptolemy's *Geographie* (Strassburg, 1513 and 1545 eds.), Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (Antwerp, 1573), Rudbeck's *Alland eller Manheim* (Upsala, 1689-98), and Da Montalboddo's *Neue unbekante landte . . . erfunden* (Nuremberg, 1508).

Illinois acquired the Freeman collection of early maps relating to America. It includes over 300 maps, mostly of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and five atlases. Especially notable are the 1600 Tatton map of the Pacific (*Maris pacifici quod vulgo mar del zur cum regionibus circumiacentibus*), Mitchell's *Map of British and French Dominions in North America*, 1755, and a Wit *Atlas* of 1688. Map-makers represented in the collection include Homann, Blaeu, Speed, Bellin, Mercator, Hondius, Ortelius, Anville, and Sanson. The 1600 Tatton map was also received by the Library of Congress, as one of a group of five sixteenth-century maps presented by Lessing J. Rosenwald, and by the John Carter Brown Library.

The Library of Congress secured the maps, diaries, correspondence, and private papers of Major Jedediah Hotchkiss. A topographical engineer in the Confederate States Army, Hotchkiss was

also an educator and a promoter of Virginia's natural resources.

*Economics and business.*—Princeton received from Mrs. Edwin W. Kemmerer and Donald L. Kemmerer the papers and reports of the late Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer, first director of the International Finance Section of Princeton University, who served as financial adviser to many countries and formed numerous commissions of experts to investigate and report on currency and fiscal reforms. The collection consists of Professor Kemmerer's own copies of the reports of fourteen commissions, together with 200 pamphlet boxes of reports and memorandums used by the commissions. Columbia acquired the Carleton Fox collection of taxation material, a practically complete legislative history of United States federal taxation from 1916 to the present.

Temple added a number of interesting books and manuscripts illustrating phases of business or economic history, of which the following are particularly noteworthy: Paccioli, *Summa de arithmetica, geometria proportioni & proportionalita* (Venice, 1494), and *Het groote tafereel* (1720). These and other acquisitions in this area are described in detail in the *Temple University Library Bulletin*, Volume I, No. 4 (January, 1950).

Northwestern secured a collection of approximately 750 pamphlets and reports pertaining to early American railroads (1840-80), originally assembled by the late Frank F. Towle, covering the key phases of the early history of roadways, railways, and canals, with data relating to their organization, financing, and administration. Virginia received by gift from Thomas W. Streeter of Morristown, New Jersey, the part of the Street-railroad Collection covering the region south of the Potomac and Ohio riv-



ers and east of the Mississippi for the period beginning 1841. The publications, 615 in number, concern 165 different railroads and include many apparently unique items, many of them antedating the Civil War. California (Los Angeles) acquired the complete business records of Dawson's Book Store, antiquarian booksellers who have operated continuously in Los Angeles since 1909, and the business records and correspondence, in excess of 100,000 items, of the Pinal Dome Oil Company, an early concern (ca. 1895-1914) of Santa Barbara County, California.

The Harvard Business School purchased a library of German economic material collected by Paul Wallich, a Berlin banker, consisting of about 1,500 books dealing with business, histories of business enterprises, etc., extending from the early sixteenth century down to the twentieth. Over 90 per cent of this material is not in the Library of Congress, and probably two-thirds of it is not in any other American library.

New York University made extensive additions to its "Corporation Records Section," first established ten years ago. Through the aid of Mr. David S. Roswell a substantial portion of the extensive files of a large private investment house was acquired, with the understanding that the Commerce Library would organize, maintain, and expand this collection as a research center for advanced studies in economics, investments, corporation finance, and business history. The collection has become one of the few important depositories of corporation records in the country and now contains financial reports for over five thousand corporations, domestic and foreign. The Joseph Schaffner Library of Northwestern reorganized and expanded by about 6,000 items its holdings of corporation

reports. Harvard added some 3,000 annual reports of corporations to its Corporations Collection, which now totals over 800,000 pieces, and acquired also a collection of the data supplied by railroad companies to the Rand McNally Company which served as basis for their maps of the American railroad network from 1890 through 1945.

Wisconsin added a large collection of material on Communist labor unions in Russia and a file of *Die Links-Kurve* (1929-30), of which no other complete set is recorded in the *Union List of Serials*. Duke continues its interest in the revolutionary social movements and has acquired the following sets: *Die Fackel* (Vienna, 1899-1936), *Nieuwe tijd; revolutionair-socialistisch half-maanderlijksch tijdschrift* (Amsterdam, 1896-1921), and *Sozialistische Monatshefte* (Berlin, 1897-1920).

*Political science.*—Illinois received as a gift from the estate of the late Professor John A. Fairlie several thousand volumes, pamphlets, and periodicals, mainly in political science, collected during Professor Fairlie's long teaching career. His personal papers and correspondence files were included. Charles H. McIlwain gave his collection of 4,500 books, consisting primarily of works on the history of Western political institutions and the history of political theory, to Princeton. This group is distinguished by the large number of early treatises on law. California (Berkeley) secured some 1,600 volumes from the library of the late Chester Harvey Rowell, dealing chiefly with international relations and civic, political, and economic affairs throughout the world.

*Sociology.*—City College (New York) received approximately 80 per cent of the Russell Sage Foundation Library as a gift from the foundation. Consisting of

some 40,000 volumes, the collection will offer substantial support to work in several areas of the social studies. It includes more than 100,000 reports of local, state, national, and international conferences relating to social work. The New York Public Library added files of material on economic justice, antilynching campaigns, Negro achievements, and other aspects of race relations, gathered by George Edmund Haynes as secretary emeritus of the Race Relations Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ.

*Education.*—Constant additions to the collection of college and university catalogs at Columbia have brought it to the point where it now consists of over 90,000 information bulletins from degree-granting institutions throughout the world.

The Clark Memorial Library, California (Los Angeles), acquired 300 rare books and pamphlets relating to education of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from the library of Sir Michael Sadler, distinguished English educator. Pennsylvania secured by gift from Dr. Thomas Woody approximately 3,000 volumes on the history of education.

*Anthropology, archeology, and folklore.*—By virtue of its membership in the Human Relations Areas Files, Inc., Southern California is receiving much important material in anthropology and related social sciences. Other significant items are files of *Anthropos* and the *T'oung Pao Archives*. The State University of Iowa received by gift from the estate of the late Harvey Ingham a collection of 500 volumes dealing primarily with North American Indians.

The Cleveland Public Library purchased 51 new items on Dutch folklore and added 21 medieval and chivalric romances, many of them of the sixteenth century.

*Negroana.*—The Ernest R. Alexander

collection of Negroana, at Fisk University, acquired a collection of 245 songs, published between 1874 and 1916, of which either the words or the music or both were written by Negroes. Fifty of them belong in the minstrel era before 1895 and the remainder in the ragtime age. The library of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, part of which had been received by Fisk at the time of the preceding report in this series, has now been assimilated into the general and Negro collections of the library. The areas of strength coincide with the interests of the fund in the South, i.e., Negro education, health, race relations, and the American Indian.

Howard added a four-volume compilation of patent certificates issued to Negro inventors, 1834-1900, taken from the original certificates issued by the United States Patent Office, and the manuscript diary (August 6, 1791-March 17, 1792) of John Clarkson's mission to remove Negroes from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and settle them in Sierra Leone.

*Law.*—The Robert Ruffin King Collection of American Law, numbering 2,300 volumes, was acquired by North Carolina. Texas added the original correspondence and record files of members of the Rules Committee of the Texas Civil Judicial Council since its organization. These files are basic to any studies or research on rules of procedure in the civil courts of Texas.

Northwestern reports a systematic strengthening of its foreign-law collections, with more than 5,000 volumes added in this category during the period under review. Several complete sets of foreign law journals, not widely held in the United States, are included in the group. In addition, two notable collections were received: the collection on criminology and penology from the library of Comte Alberto de Foresta, pro-

cureur général du Tribunal de Rome, consisting of 264 titles and particularly rich in rare eighteenth- and nineteenth-century European pamphlets; and more than 1,000 volumes, by gift from Mr. Joseph L. Shaw, on Roman, medieval, French, and German law, including a number of works by medieval jurists in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions and an excellent selection of nineteenth-century German works on *Pandektenrecht*.

Several libraries added substantial quantities of "war-crimes" materials. Columbia secured a transcript of the twelve American Tribunal trials held at Nuremberg, which, unlike the International Military Tribunal transcripts, has not been published. It is augmented by a large collection of related material presented by former members of the American prosecution staff, by the "Staff Evidence Analyses" papers, and by other unpublished materials. Harvard states that it acquired tremendous collections of material—perhaps the most complete in the world—dealing with the German and Japanese war-crimes trials. California (Los Angeles) added complete transcripts of the Nuremberg trials, and Washington (Seattle) the record of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East. North Carolina received the Judge John J. Parker collection of official transcripts of proceedings of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. It includes documents, exhibits, briefs, office communications and memorandums, forms, rulings, procedures, photographs, photostats, and press releases, totaling 1,030 items. War-crimes trials material added by the Library of Congress is described at some length in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* (Vol. V, No. 4 [August, 1948], 29-31).

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

*Science*.—The University of Toronto acquired the hundred-year-old library of the Royal Canadian Institute, which was particularly strong in scientific periodicals. Added to previous holdings, it probably makes Toronto's collection of scientific journals larger than that of any other Canadian library.

The New York State Library added a number of herbals to its collection, including works by Brunfels, Dodoens, Gerard, and Roeslin. Louisiana acquired the library of the late Dr. B. F. Lutman, formerly professor of plant pathology at the University of Vermont, comprising a collection of herbals and a group of modern botanical works. Among the herbals are works by Gerard, De l'Écluse, Parkinson, Bauhin, and Grew.

Cornell reports important acquisitions in the history of science, including many seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monographs and significant serial and encyclopedic works, among them a complete set of the *Archivio veneto*, and a group of journals and comprehensive works on ornithology, dealing particularly with the birds of several of the smaller European countries. Illinois acquired a fine set of the elephant folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America* by purchase from the Brooks School at North Andover, Massachusetts.

Northwestern secured a collection of about 7,000 reprints and pamphlets, providing particularly good coverage on the foundations of geometry, typology, and group theory, originally assembled by Professor Max Dehn during forty years of academic activity in Germany. Illinois bought the private library of Dr. Egon Ritter von Oppolzer, a noted Austrian scientist. It includes a number of very rare mathematical items, among them a collection of 521 logarithm books

published from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Illinois also added several works of major importance in the history of geology, of which Hutton's *Theory of the Earth* in three volumes (1795-99) is outstanding.

The Clark Library, California (Los Angeles), added sixteen Robert Boyle items and now owns what is believed to be the largest Boyle collection in the region. Stanford received 160 volumes and 175 pamphlets for its Newton collection from Dr. Frederick E. Brasch.

The most valuable single collection ever purchased by the University of Wisconsin is the Chester H. Thordarson collection of scientific and technological literature, consisting of about 10,000 volumes.

California (Berkeley) states that the most important addition to its research material in the life-sciences resulted from the reproduction by microphotography of a great many items in the Gray Herbarium library at Harvard. Representative titles included Cornut, *Canadensium plantarum* (1635); Ruiz Lopez, *Flora Peruviana* (1798-1802); and Vahl, *Eclogae Americanae* (1796-1807).

Stanford added a copy of Bonardo's *La Minera del mondo* (Venice, 1585), one of five in the United States, and two early aeronautical items—a first edition of Jeffries' *A Narrative of the Two Aerial Voyages of Dr. Jeffries with Mons. Blanchard*, 1784, 1785 (London, 1786) and Walker's *A Treatise upon the Art of Flying* (Hull, 1810).

*Medicine.*—The Army Medical Library augmented its holdings of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century editions by the purchase of numerous books, but chiefly through the acquisition of microfilm copies. Microfilms of 120 incunabula in the British Museum and 71 in the Bibliothèque Nationale were acquired,

together with 55 copies of sixteenth-century items in the British Museum, other British libraries, and the Bibliothèque Nationale. The compilation made by K. F. Russell from the *STC* and published in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* (November-December, 1949) served as the basis of the want list. This library also acquired the Hakusho Kimura collection of Japanese medical books, consisting of 555 items (1,609 vols.) from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Kimura was a disciple of Sohaku Asada (1814-94), one of the greatest doctors and scholars of Japanese medicine in the Meiji era. This collection is one of the most famous in its field, ranking with the privately owned Nakano collection in Osaka and the Kyoto University collection. Individual titles of special interest and rarity added to the library were the first edition of the *Lilium medicinae* of Bernardus de Gordonio (Naples, 1480), of which only four other copies are known (none in this country), and the *Trattado Unico da Constituicam Pestilencial de Pernambuco* by Joam Ferreira da Rosa (Lisbon, 1694). The latter is of outstanding importance as the first scientific description of yellow fever.

The establishment of a medical school at the University of Washington (Seattle) in 1945 has resulted in the development of a rapidly growing medical library, with nearly 11,000 volumes added during the two years under review.

New York University secured the Weinberger Dental Collection formed by Dr. Bernard Wolf Weinberger. His interest in the origins and development of dentistry, which he maintained throughout his active professional life, resulted in this unusual collection and in his authorship of *An Introduction to the History of Dentistry*, published in 1948. The collection contains about 250 volumes, includ-

ing many of the rare and early works on dentistry.

Wisconsin augmented its already outstanding collection of pharmacopoeias by some 30 volumes, and Chicago acquired a collection of about 70 eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pharmacopoeias, principally from Europe, with a few from Asia. Very few of these are represented elsewhere in the Chicago area.

The New York State Library secured a copy of Ambroise Paré's *Les Œuvres* (Paris, 1575), a work which greatly influenced the surgery of that day.

Stanford acquired a large collection of manuscripts and notes made by Dr. L. L. Stanley during his tenure as medical director of San Quentin prison.

*Technology.*—The Detroit Public Library added to its automotive-history collection several hundred scarce catalogs and manuals of automobile manufacturers covering the period 1900 to 1929. It also received a considerable group of early French and German publications on the automobile, such as Fladrich's *Die leichten und billigen Motorwagen* (Berlin, 1907) and Goebel's *Automobil-Motoren* (Vienna, 1905). A particularly interesting gift is a manuscript by Octave Uzanne, entitled "Un Rêve: Le futur centenaire de l'automobilisme (1889-1989)."

The papers of Orville and Wilbur Wright were given to the Library of Congress by the executors of the estate of the late Orville Wright. The collection provides a unique and comprehensive documentary record of the early careers of the Wright brothers and includes materials previously not accessible. The Library of Congress was permitted to microfilm for its collections an extensive scrapbook collection maintained for almost half-a-century by the Wright brothers;

it also secured the General William Mitchell papers.

#### AREA COLLECTIONS

*Slavic countries.*—Columbia's new Russian Institute, first mentioned in the preceding report in this series, strengthened its resources considerably by purchasing three major collections. The Bernstein Russian Underground Collection consists of approximately 2,500 books, brochures, and broadsides, a large number of periodicals (printed mostly outside Russia by the Bolshevik, Socialist, anarchist, and other political groups), and a large collection of newspapers published in Russia from 1910 to 1925 by various parties. Among the unusual items are 2 original letters of Lenin and first editions of 58 of his works. The Alexinsky Collection comprises about 1,400 unpublished papers relating to the Russian State Duma and the activities of the Bolshevik party and also the records of the Social-Democratic School for Agitators and Propagandists conducted under the auspices of Maxim Gorky on the island of Capri in 1909. The third group, a collection of Polish materials, consists of more than 4,000 items, including the 37 volumes of Polish bibliography by Éstreicher and the *Chronica Polonorum* (1521) by Maciej z Miechowa. To these were subsequently added some 3,000 volumes in Russian, dealing with both the current and the pre-revolutionary period, and about 350 volumes of Czech books, primarily in philology, literature, and history.

Washington (Seattle) added about 2,500 volumes in the Russian language, covering all fields. Many of the titles are no longer available and include works on the smaller nations, such as Georgia, Kirghiz, Tajik, and Uigur. A particularly interesting item is an edition by D. A.



Khvolson, entitled *Izvestiya o Khazarakh*, of a rare and early work on the Magyars, Slavs, and Bulgars by Ahmad b. Umar b. Rustah, a tenth-century author. Duke secured over 200 volumes through participation in the Library of Congress co-operative program for the acquisition of Russian publications. Although they are primarily in the fields of political economy, social construction, and national economy of the U.S.S.R., there is some material in the natural sciences and mathematics.

*Africa.*—Northwestern materially increased its holdings of Africana south of the Sahara. Over 1,000 volumes of newspapers, periodicals, legislative proceedings, and government reports relating to Negro Africa were received by gift from the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, some 300 volumes, including a number of unusual items, were purchased from funds made available through a Carnegie Corporation grant to support the African research program directed by Northwestern's department of anthropology.

*The Near East.*—The Hoover Library acquired the Heyworth-Dunne collection of over 7,000 volumes in Arabic, Persian, German, French, and English relating to Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and North Africa. One of the most important additions to the Library of Congress was the Moritz Library of Arabica and Islamica, once the property of the famous Arabic scholar and book-dealer Bernhardt Moritz.

*The Far East.*—Columbia received, through the United States Army's Civil Affairs Division, some 4,000 books and 6,000 issues of periodicals published in Japan between 1946 and 1948 and, through the dispersion of the Japan Institute collection and through the Library of Congress Japanese sorting proj-

ect, approximately 7,500 Japanese and 2,500 Western-language volumes, duplicating Library of Congress holdings. Columbia's present emphasis in this area is on the social sciences and the humanities. Northwestern secured, through the Library of Congress sorting project, about 6,000 volumes in Japanese dealing chiefly with the politics, government, and economics of Japan.

Cornell reports the addition of an extensive collection of books and journals in English on India (its history, religion, culture, politics, and economics) and a significant number of monographs and serials on China, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, and Southeast Asia in English and other Western languages, as well as in Chinese. Pennsylvania received, as part of the South Asia program of the university, a large group of newspapers, periodicals, and books in Indic languages or pertaining to the study of the region and a virtually complete set of the publications of the University of Osmania (Hyderabad) Press.

Minnesota added the Otto Fischer collection of 750 volumes, mostly in European languages, on Chinese literature, history, art, travel, and early Christian missions. Harvard secured a large collection of materials gathered in the Philippines during and after World War II and consisting of newspapers, monographs, periodicals, and a good deal of ephemera.

California (Berkeley) received two special grants for postwar purchases in China and Japan, and two members of the East Asiatic Library staff were sent to the Orient to buy rapidly from desiderata lists. As a result, about 45,000 volumes were acquired, covering a variety of fields. About 200 *ts'ung-shu*, 165 gazetteers from the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, and Kwangsi, and 175 publications in art and archeology were

among the most notable items found in China. In Japan, outstanding acquisitions included many local histories, full files of such journals as *Kōgei* and *Minkan dōshō*, and a complete set of the *Sonkeikaku Sokan* (facsimiles of 63 rare books in the Sonkeikaku Library, Tokyo). A copy of the rare sixteenth-seventeenth-century movable-type edition of *Taiheiki* was discovered, and the Murakami collection of Meiji literature, including many first editions, was purchased.

Chicago added photographic reproductions of the *Ming shi lu* (authentic record of the Ming Dynasty, 1365-1644) in 500 volumes and of the *Ta Ch'ing li ch'ao shih lu* (authentic record of successive generations of the Ch'ing Dynasty, 1644-1911) in 1,220 volumes. Both are extremely important sources for research. A third major item is the *Hsüan lan t'ang ts'ung shu*. With one exception, this collection consists entirely of rare printed books and manuscripts which had their origin in the Ming period (1368-1644)—the exception being 35 *Chuan* of the *Ta Yüan ta i-t'ung chih* (general gazetteer of the Yuan Dynasty), of which only a small part is now extant. The 52 items, reproduced in the two series of 120 volumes each, are in the National Central Library, Nanking. A third instalment of 120 volumes is in preparation. This item was also reported by the Library of Congress.

Stanford reports the addition of 7,500 Chinese-style volumes and 270 Western-style volumes on Chinese literature, history, and culture; and Southern California received some 800 miscellaneous Japanese imprints.

The Library of Congress received as a gift from Professor Otto Karow his valuable library of Japanese materials. More than half of the approximately 3,200

volumes is devoted to linguistics, literature, and related subjects.

*Latin America.*—The Latin-American collection added by North Carolina during the previous report period was strengthened by the addition of several fine editions of works by Argentine artists. Princeton received by gift from Robert Garrett the collection of Mayan manuscripts formed by the late Dr. William Gates. The group consists of about 265 volumes, all written in Latin script, in many dialects of the Maya language and on many subjects, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

*Other areas.*—A special collection on Dutch history, art, literature, and culture, called the "DeRuiter Collection" after the donor, was begun at Southern California. A number of rare Dutch imprints were secured during the period under review. Yale received the Welsh collection formed by Henry Blackwell, antiquarian, consisting of over 4,000 books and pamphlets relating to all phases of the cultural history of Wales.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

The State University of Iowa received a notable collection of approximately 6,000 cartoons drawn by Jay N. Darling ("Ding Darling") as editorial cartoons for the *Des Moines Register* and newspaper syndicates. In addition to the editorial cartoons, there were some which were drawn for leading magazines, such as *Collier's* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. The collection is unique and will appeal to historians, commercial artists, and people in related fields. Temple received some 50 letters written by Russell H. Conwell, founder of Temple University, to his congregation while on tour in the early part of this century. Conwell was the most famous lecturer of his time

and an outstanding attraction on the Chautauqua circuits.

Yale acquired from Carl Van Vechten more than 330 volumes and numerous prints, photographs, and other material to found the Anna Marble Pollock Memorial Library of Books about Cats; it also added to its mnemonics collection some 1,000 volumes, manuscripts, and pamphlets collected by Bernhard Zufall. Minnesota reports the addition of the Frank K. Walter collection of 700 volumes of American humor, particularly that of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mr. Walter was librarian of the University of Minnesota from 1921 to 1943.

The Cleveland Public Library added 382 new volumes to its already outstanding collection on chess, 112 volumes to the collection on Dutch heraldry, and 20 volumes on German and Swiss heraldry.

Among outstanding acquisitions at California (Berkeley) is the Holl Library—a gastronomy collection of well over 1,000 cookbooks in Latin, Greek, Spanish, English, French, Italian, and German and some 400 winebooks. The collection was cleverly reviewed in *Bohemian Life* for September, 1949.

The Arents Collection on Tobacco of the New York Public Library, which purchases manuscripts, letters, etc., al-

luding to tobacco or smoking, secured holographs of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Thomas Jefferson, D. G. Rossetti, George Washington, and others. Duke added more than 200 volumes on tobacco, supplementing the previously reported gift from Mr. George Arents.

#### CONCLUSION

There is little change from the pattern of previous reports in this series, in that the major acquisitions in nearly all fields were made by relatively few libraries. It is evident, however, that smaller libraries can and do develop important collections in limited areas. Geographically, the major acquisitions tend to be concentrated in the Northeast and the Middle West, although the Pacific Coast libraries are steadily gaining stature in this respect. On the other hand, the South, the Southwest, and the Great Plains-Rocky Mountain region are represented by only a few isolated libraries.

It has been necessary to deal summarily with much detailed information in order to compress into a limited space the record of two years of accessions. The author's sincere thanks go to all those who submitted material, together with his regrets that much had to be eliminated.

## PHOTIUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE, THE FIRST BOOK-REVIEWER

SAMUEL A. IVES

IN THE generation immediately following that of Charlemagne and the great educator Alcuin, there appeared in Constantinople a character whose life and work, though not so well known as those of the Frankish monarch or his venerable preceptor, were to have effects at least as far reaching. Photius of Constantinople, patriarch and founding father of the Greek church, theologian, teacher, and polymath, remains to this day one of the most amazing and controversial characters known in human history. Damned by the Roman Catholic, hallowed by the Orthodox Greek, and esteemed by classical and medieval historians and philologues as Aristotelian in his intellectual endeavors, Photius has enjoyed a most singular reputation for nearly eleven hundred years.

Born early in the ninth century, probably between the years 815 and 820, he displayed at an early age a precocity in his natural aptitude for books and learning which foreshadowed his great work of future years. His long and stormy career as a political and ecclesiastical figure, while of the utmost significance in itself, has frequently obscured his activity as a scholar and teacher. We have heard and read much of Photius the patriarch of Constantinople, the instigator of the Greek schism, who, like Henry VIII of England seven hundred years later, defied the pope, claiming ecclesiastical independence for himself and his people; of Photius, who, through guile and fortuitously favoring circumstances, was, by turns, elevated to the patriarchate,

deposed by the combined powers of pope and emperor, reinstated as patriarch, and finally exiled, and who passed his last days in a lonely monastery of Armenia, where he died in the year 891. This Photius is well known, having served as the subject of many books and articles. Our interest here is rather in Photius the literary critic and teacher, to whom succeeding generations of scholars are eternally indebted. No one would have been more astonished than Photius himself, had he known that, in addition to his veneration as founder of the Greek church, he would be accorded the honor of having composed the earliest-known surviving specimens of a now well-established literary form: the book review.

In his early years Photius had gathered about him a group of private pupils and scholars, forming what appears to have been quite a thriving literary circle. Just how the sessions were conducted we do not definitely know, but it would seem that a portion of them, at least, was devoted to the discussion and criticism of the various volumes contained in Photius' own library, which, for the times, must have been quite extensive. At the age of about thirty-five, Photius was commissioned by the emperor to undertake a diplomatic mission to the East, "to the Assyrians," as he says, possibly meaning the Arabians, whence his journey would be to the caliph of Bagdad. At this time, it seems, a certain pupil of his, Tarasius, who had been unavoidably absent from many meetings of the literary conclave, requested his teacher to pre-

pare for him, before leaving for the East, an account of the books read and discussed during his absence. Photius' reply to this request resulted in the composition of one of the most remarkable books in all literature. This volume, appropriately entitled *The Library*, comprises no less than two hundred and eighty critical summaries of varying length, commonly referred to as "codices" and corresponding to as many books "read by us."

In his prefatory epistle to Tarasius, Photius writes: "To satisfy your desire and petition, I have rendered an account of such [books] as my memory retains; later, perhaps, than your fervent desire would warrant, but sooner than anyone might expect." In view of the great number of books treated, some have justly doubted Photius' veracity at this point, though he goes on to say: "For this reason the summaries are arranged only as they occur to mind, though one may easily group those relating to history, or any other topic, if he so desire." Then, as though modestly: "If at some future time you can get at the volumes themselves and study them carefully, don't wonder if some of the summaries appear to you deficient or inaccurately called to mind. For you must admit that it is a remarkable feat for anyone, however willing, who has read every one of these books, to draw up summaries of them from memory and reproduce the same in writing. Nor do I consider it easy to recollect with accuracy, after a period of time has elapsed, as is the case with many of them." With these claims surely none will disagree. Rather might Photius be justly accused of vast understatement.

His letter concludes with the following wise admonitions: "Of the value accruing from these summaries, beyond your request, you shall be the best judge. But my reports will be of greater help to you,

as succinct summaries, after you have had the opportunity to read the books for yourself. In any event, you should not regard them as easier approaches to books you haven't yet read." Were Photius to know the "value accruing from these summaries, *beyond your request*," he would indeed have wondered at his own importance in literary history. For, of the two hundred and eighty books considered, many have, in the intervening millennium, perished altogether or survived only in fragments, leaving Photius' summaries our only guide to their contents.

The books reviewed may be arbitrarily grouped into eight classes, as follows: 13 grammarians and lexicographers, 3 writers on metrics, 23 orators and rhetoricians, 20 ecclesiastical historians, 32 secular historians and geographers, 16 writers on medicine, philosophy, and natural science, 55 theological writers, and 5 writers of romances. Many of these are, of course, represented by several works. The books are, without exception, in Greek, and, in the case of two Latin Church Fathers, Gregory the Great and Cassian, Photius reviews only the Greek translations. It has therefore been assumed that the author knew only his native language, at least for purposes of any extensive reading; but his extended political and diplomatic career would seem to belie this assumption.

Photius, as we have seen from his prefatory epistle, followed no definite order or arrangement in his series of reviews but, apparently, noted them only as they chanced to occur to him. His accounts, moreover, vary in length and detail, with the briefest notices found among the first two hundred books. In the case of many of these, he merely mentions that the book has been read, while for others he gives a brief synopsis of the



contents, often accompanied by critical comments on the author's style, diction, and importance. But for the last eighty or more books his reviews are increasingly extensive, until, with some of the last books reviewed, he includes lengthy excerpts, often extending for many pages.

Photius' choice and taste in literature have occasionally troubled modern readers. He will often go into the greatest detail in summarizing the lengthy, though comparatively dull and unimportant, content of some theological treatise or the transactions of a forgotten church synod which now seem to us of relatively little consequence, whereas many of the authors whose greatness has been proved with time are passed over with only a brief and most unsatisfactory notice.

Of especial importance to our generation are Photius' accounts of many historical works which virtually owe their survival to his reviews of them. Only here, for example, may one find accounts of such important lost works as the Indic and Persian histories of Ctesias of Cnidos and the Greek histories of Theopompus of Chios and Memnon of Heracleia. We are indebted likewise to Photius for our knowledge of some of the lost books of the famous historian Diodorus of Sicily, as well as of the works of certain lesser historians, such as Phlegon of Tralles, Olympiodorus of Thebes, Cephallion, Amyntianus, and others.

While the books read in the fields of philosophy, natural science, and medicine are fewer in number, their importance very nearly equals that of the historical works. Among the more important philosophical works reviewed are found Themistius' commentaries on Plato and Aristotle, the Pyrrhonic discourses of Aenesidemus the Skeptic, and the seven books of Hierocles, the Platonic philosopher, on Fate, of which large ex-

cerpts are included. From nine of the works on natural history by the great scientist Theophrastus, of which only three are now extant, Photius also gives excerpts. In one review he describes a lost book of Arrian on comets, in another Galen's work on the various groups of physicians, while in others he discusses such well-known medical works as those of Dioscorides and Oribasius.

Since rhetoric was a favorite subject with Photius, it is not surprising to find him particularly rich in his accounts of the Greek orators and rhetoricians. Here his reviews are of special interest to the student of Greek literature, since, as in the case of the nine Attic orators, his reports not only extend frequently to lost speeches and letters but will as often distinguish the genuine works from the spurious. We are indebted to Photius for his reports on the now lost speeches of the orator Hyperides, the Emperor Hadrian, and the orators Lesbonax, Victorinus of Antioch, and many others.

One of the most interesting groups of books reviewed by Photius constitutes a comparatively new genre of literature for that day: the novel. Known to present-day historians of literature as "romances," these lengthy and exciting tales of adventure, escape, and pursuit are worthy forerunners to the novels of Dumas and modern historical fiction. Photius' accounts of the *Metamorphoses* of Antonius Diogenes, a romance of the same title by Lucius of Patras, the famous *Aethiopica* of Heliodorus, *Leucippe and Clitophon* by Achilles Tatius, and *The Loves of Sinonis* by Iamblichus all include details of the often complicated plots and may well stimulate the reader to go to the texts of the authors themselves.

His review of the long-lost *Chrestomathy* of Proclus includes valuable excerpts

from certain lost poets, with criticism of their works; while those of the lost miscellaneous collections of such writers as Sopater the Sophist, Pamphila, and Ptolemaeus Chennus are of value for their citations from many of the older classical writers.

It is but natural that Photius should have devoted the major portion of his reviews to theological works. Here are to be found reports on virtually all the important Greek Church Fathers, which are of particular value in the case of those who flourished during the first three centuries and whose works have perished or have survived only in fragments, as, for example, the *Hypotyposes* of Clement of Alexandria, the apologetics of Claudius Apollinaris, and the *Chronicon* of Julius Africanus.

A number of Photius' reviews are of lives of the saints, while others report the transactions of various ecclesiastical synods and councils. Among the most important reviews are those describing the works of church historians—those better known (Eusebius, Sozomen, or Theodoret) as well as historians now lost, such as Philostorgius, Basil of Cilicia, Philippus Sidetes, and Sergius the Confessor.

Many of the reviews are of anonymous books, and these are not the least interesting. One concerns a work in fifteen volumes endeavoring to show the profit for the Christians to be gained from the learned writings of Greeks, Persians, Thracians, Egyptians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, and Hindus. Another concerns the question of the day of the week on which the Last Supper was held, while yet a third describes a dialogue wherein two learned men discuss what is the ideal form of government.

All in all, one must wonder at the versatile intellect of such a character as Photius, who could discuss with seemingly

equal facility works of such diverse contents as those described above. But if we are amazed at the books read by him, we are no less astonished by the great number of famous and familiar Greek authors whose works are never mentioned. Aside from the poets and dramatists, who apparently held no interest for him, there is not a single work reviewed of Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon, Thucydides, Polybius, Pausanias, or Hippocrates. The same may be said for many of the better-known Christian writers. Here, however, we must recall Photius' expressed purpose in writing his book: not, indeed, to give us a survey of all Greek literature but to describe only those books whose discussion Tarasius had missed by his absence.

But if the reviews of Photius are valuable to us for preserving the content of many lost and fragmentary works, we cannot, in all honesty, say much for Photius as a critic. His estimates of style and usage often appear prejudiced, and his judgments on genuine and spurious works hasty and unreasoned. Yet such faults, for the most part, result from current opinion and the times in which he lived and, therefore, cannot materially detract from the great importance of his work as a whole.

For this reason it is most regrettable that there is not only no complete translation of Photius' *Library* into English but actually no modern scholarly edition of the Greek text. The work first appeared in the original, edited by the German scholar David Hoeschel and published at Augsburg in 1601. In 1611 there appeared a second edition, published by Paul Estienne at Geneva and accompanied by a Latin translation and notes by Andreas Schott of Antwerp. This was reprinted, with many errors, at Rouen in 1653, with no subsequent edition for

nearly a hundred and seventy-five years, when the industrious scholar Immanuel Bekker edited a scientific text on the basis of eight selected manuscripts (Berlin, 1824). The text of Bekker, coupled with the erroneous reprint of Schott's Latin translation, occupies Volumes CIII and CIV of Migne's *Patrologia Graeca*. An independent Latin translation with notes was made in the eighteenth century by a Greek, Antonios Katiphoros, but remains as an unpublished manuscript in the Vatican Library. In 1920 an English translation with notes was commenced by John Henry Freese. This was published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, in London, and was intended to occupy five small volumes, with a sixth containing an account of the life and works of Photius. Owing, however, to the untimely death of the translator in 1930, the project was abandoned, with only two volumes published, covering not half the text.

The most exhaustive work on Photius is that of Cardinal Joseph A. G. Hergenroether, *Photius, Patriarch von Constantinopel*, in three volumes (Regensburg, 1867-69), of which the third volume, treating extensively of *The Library*, has served as a basis for this article. More recent, though briefer, accounts of Photius are to be found in articles contributed to the *New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia* and the *Catholic Encyclopedia*.

In 1911 Edgar Martini published a scholarly and masterly survey of the sources of the text of Photius, with a reappraisal of Bekker's material and the addition of some fifteen new manuscripts ("Textgeschichte der Bibliothek des Patriarchen Photios von Konstantinopel. I. Die Handschriften, Ausgaben und Übertragungen," *Abhandlungen der philologisch-historischen Klasse der königlichen Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4 [Leipzig, 1911]). Herein are also to be found critiques of the various editions and translations of Photius mentioned above. Finally, in 1929 an Italian, Roberto Cantarella, published a further survey of the same material, based largely on Martini's work ("Il Testo della *Biblioteca di Fozio*," *Rivista indo-greco-italica* [1929], Fasc. I, pp. 131-40).

In view of our present resources, therefore, it is sincerely to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the text of the *Bibliotheca* may be established on a modern scientific basis and when the entire series of Photius' valuable book reviews, as contained in *The Library*, may be made available to the English reader. Only in a complete English translation, with appropriate commentary, may Photius of Constantinople, the first book-reviewer, be fully appreciated and appropriately evaluated by the modern reader.

# GRADUATE THESES ACCEPTED BY LIBRARY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1950-51

LEON CARNOVSKY

SINCE the publication of the list of theses accepted by library schools in 1949-50, a striking change has taken place. Some schools which formerly made the thesis a condition for receiving the Master's degree have now waived this requirement; others now confer the Master's degree in place of the Bachelor's, but do not require the writing of a thesis. Of the 36 accredited library schools, 13 have no thesis requirement for the Master's degree, and 8 make the thesis optional; 5 others require a research report or something similar in lieu of the thesis. Thus only 10 of the 36 accredited schools still require the thesis; to this number should be added 2—Florida and Texas—which are not yet accredited. However, not all the schools where the thesis was required or optional or where a report in lieu of a thesis was acceptable reported the completion of such documents in 1950-51.

The result of the shift in library-school requirements is a somewhat smaller list than last year's. Illinois, which was represented by 74 entries for 1949-50, has only 2 for 1950-51; and Columbia, which last year had 31, is not represented at all. On the other hand, a few schools which were not included last year are now listed. I need only state, as I did last year, that the compiler cannot undertake "to distinguish between a comprehensive paper, a synthesis of existing literature, a field study submitted in lieu of a thesis, and a piece of research consisting of an original contribution to

knowledge"; and I have therefore accepted the titles as submitted by the schools. A total of 229 entries are listed for 1950-51.

## ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ADKINS, BARBARA MAMIE. *A History of Public Library Service to Negroes in Atlanta, Georgia*, 1951.

BENNETT, WILLIAM WALTER. *A Study of the Library Facilities and Services in Ten Selected County Training Schools in Alabama*, 1950.

BURRELL, FANNIE MAE. *A Study of the Publications of a Selected Group of College and University Libraries*, 1950.

GRIFFIN, RICHARD. *An Analysis of the Literature on Library Legislation, 1936-1949*, 1950.

LEONARD, KATHERINE ESTELLE. *A Study of the Negro Collection in the Trevor Arnett Library at Atlanta University*, 1951.

MCLEAN, MARGARET GRACE. *An Evaluation of the Reference Book Collection of the Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University*, 1951.

MORGAN, GERALDINE CECILIA. *The Organization and Administration of the Catalog Department in Three Negro College Libraries*, 1950.

VAN NICHOLS, RUDOLPH. *A Job History of the Atlanta University School of Library Service Graduates, 1942-47*, 1951.

WILLIAMS, MRS. AVERY WHITE. *Survey of State College Libraries for Negroes in Mississippi*, 1951.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL OF LI- BRARIANSHIP, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

GRIBBIN, JOHN HAWKINS. *A Study of the Potentials of the Library of the Department of City Planning, City and County of San Francisco, California*, 1950.

LUSK, MARIE N. *A Comparative and Critical Evaluation of the Seitchell Tobacco Collection in the University of California Library*, 1950.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

- ADAMSON, MARTHA JOSEPHINE. *The Medical Librarian and the Medical Record Librarian in Federal Hospitals: An Analysis of Their Required Educational Background and Training and Their Respective Duties on the Hospital Staff*, 1951.
- ALAGIA, DAMIAN P. *A Check-List of Maryland Imprints from 1815 through 1818, with a Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- ANDRES, JOHN E. *Check-List of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Imprints from 1801 through 1825, with an Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- BABIN, GREGORY. *The Book Selection Policy of the United States Information Libraries*, 1951.
- CALLOWAY, SISTER MARY CHRISTOPHER. *The Problem of Correlated Library Instruction in Secondary Schools*, 1951.
- CLOPINE, JOHN J. *A History of Library Unions in the United States*, 1951.
- COLLIFLOWER, CHARLES E. *A Check-List of Mississippi Imprints from 1831 through 1840, with a Historical Introduction of the Period*, 1951.
- DALTON, SISTER MARY STANISLAUS. *A Study of Modern Catholic Illustrators of Children's and Young People's Books*, 1951.
- DESCHAMPS, REV. A. A. *A Selection of Materials in the Field of Moral Theology in the Major Seminary Library, with a List of Recommended Titles*, 1951.
- DONNELLY, JOAN ANGELA. *A Check-List of Maine Imprints from 1821 through 1825, with an Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- DUNCAN, ANNE MCKAY. *History of Howard University Library, 1867-1920*, 1951.
- FRANKLIN, AURELIA W. *A Check-List of Maryland Imprints from 1819 through 1822, with a Historical Introduction to the Period*, 1951.
- FROELICH, REV. CANICE G. *A Study of the National Union Catalog Coverage of Books in the Field of Catholic Dogmatic Theology*, 1951.
- GATES, JEAN KEY. *Library Progress in Tax-supported Institutions in Arkansas, 1924-1949*, 1951.
- GRAY, PHYLLIS ANNE. *A Survey of Catholic Americana and Catholic Book Publishing in the United States, 1861-1870*, 1951.
- HART, PETER WILLIAM. *Periodicals for Professional Librarianship*, 1951.
- HART, THOMAS R. *A Bibliography and Review of the Literature on the Interpretation of Vegetation on Aerial Photographs*, 1951.
- HENAGHAN, REV. THOMAS. *Selection of Materials in the Fields of Homiletics and Catechetics in the Major Seminary Library, with Lists of Recommended Titles*, 1951.
- KEMP, PAUL J. *An Analytic, Cumulative Index to the Translated Works of Jacques Maritain on Political Philosophy*, 1951.
- KUHN, JOHN CLIFFORD, JR. *Check List of Maine Imprints, 1831-1835, with an Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- LEE, FLORA H. *Bio-bibliography of Chinese Women Writers in the Han Dynasty, 206 B.C.-220 A.D.*, 1951.
- LUCKETT, GEORGE RIDGELY. *A History of the United States Naval Academy Library, 1845-1907*, 1951.
- MADIGAN, ANGELA M. *A Check-List of Georgetown, D.C., Imprints, with an Historical Introduction, from 1789-1871*, 1951.
- MAYNARD, ROSEMARY. *Check List of Maine Imprints, 1826-1830, with an Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- MULLINS, REV. PATRICK JOSEPH. *A Survey of Catholic Americana and Catholic Book Publishing in the United States, 1841-1850*, 1951.
- MURPHY, KATHRYN. *The File Microcopy Program of the National Archives*, 1951.
- PITT, MARTHA LOUISE. *Survey of Libraries in Granada, B.W.I.*, 1951.
- RITCHIE, MARGUERITE. *An Analysis of the Documentation of Civil Engineering Research To Determine the Serial Publications Most Frequently Used*, 1951.
- ROTHSCHILD, SISTER MARY JOSEPHINE. *Analysis of Circulation of Sound Films in the School District of Philadelphia in 1948-1949*, 1951.
- RUDDON, ELAINE MARIE. *A Preliminary Check-list of Non-official Imprints for the State of Michigan, 1851-1855, with a Historical Introduction*, 1951.
- THERIAULT, REV. LIONEL. *The Selection of Materials in the Field of Dogmatic Theology in the Major Seminary Library, with a List of Recommended Titles*, 1951.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, GRADUATE LIBRARY  
SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

- ANDERSEN, ELIZABETH LOUISA. *A Study of Recordings in Sixty Municipal Public Libraries Serving Populations of Seventy-five Thousand and Over as of 1948*, 1951.
- BRYAN, ALICE ISABEL. *Professional and Sub-professional Public Library Personnel*, 1951.
- ERSTED, RUTH MARION. *The Education of School Librarians*, 1951.



- FENWICK, SARA INNIS. *The Education of Librarians Working with Children in Public Libraries*, 1951.
- MCANALLY, ARTHUR MONROE. *Characteristics of Materials Used in Research in United States History*, 1951. (Ph.D.)
- MARTIN, MARTHA GRAY MURRAY. *Public Library Use of Paper-Backed Books*, 1950.
- MIDDLESWART, LILIAN ELLEN. *A Study of Book Use in the University of Chicago Library*, 1951.
- MOWERY, BOB LEE. *Gabriel Naudé*, 1951.
- MUNN, ROBERT FERGUSON. *A Comparative Study of Book Publishing in the U.S. and Soviet Zones of Germany*, 1950.
- NEALE, DORIS LUCILLE. *A Study of the Relation between Distance from the Public Library Branch and Its Use*, 1950.
- PLAIN, ELEANOR. *A Survey of the Aurora Public Library*, 1950.
- SMITH, HAL HAYNES. *The Recorded Use of a University Library's Books in Two Areas—Biological and Physical Sciences*, 1951.
- VICKERS, LUCILE FAWN. *The Use Made of the Public Library by Children of Sioux City, Iowa*, 1951.
- WILLIAMS, ZONA KEMP. *The Determination of Administrative Units for Library Purposes in Relation to Desirable Administrative Units for Certain Other Governmental Functions*, 1951.
- TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, DENTON, TEXAS
- BLAIR, VIRGINIA BRYSON. *Directed Reading through the Library for Improving the Social Adjustment of Older Children*, 1951.
- BRAMLETTE, SELMA GEORGIA. *Responsibilities of the School Librarian in the Guidance Program*, 1950.
- DE CORDOVA, FRANCES MYERS. *The Elementary Library: Its Value as a Resourceful Aid to Teaching*, 1951.
- DUNAWAY, RUTH DAVIDSON. *The Training of School Librarians in Arkansas*, 1951.
- ELY, VIRGINIA S. *The Library as a Factor in Solving Delinquency Problems*, 1951.
- FELPS, EFFIE ROY. *County Library Service as Demonstrated in Louisiana and Texas*, 1950.
- KEE, SARAH JANICE. *Cooperative Film Service through Public Libraries, Demonstrated by a Project in Missouri, 1948-1950*, 1951.
- KRAFFT, HELEN B. *A Quarter Century of Library Growth and Development in America: A Comparative Study from Articles Published in the Library Journal from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925, and from July 1, 1949, to July 1, 1950*, 1951.
- POTTER, MAYDELL WALLACE. *The Contribution of Ten Popular Periodicals to a Better Understanding of Adolescent Problems*, 1950.
- TAYLOR, WILLIE LEE. *A Manual of Procedure for the Periodicals Department of Texas State College for Women Library*, 1951.
- WILSON, NINA. *The Selection of Biography Suitable for Supplementary and Recreational Reading in Junior High Schools*, 1951.
- UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP, DENVER, COLORADO
- BERGER, GRACE. *A Study of the Influence Exercised by Certain Media on Reviews of Novels, 1924-49*, 1951.
- BUNDY, ELSA DOERNER. *A Survey of the Education Collection of the State College of Washington*, 1950.
- PHILLIPS, JANET. *A Literature Search for Polymerization Inhibitors in "Chemical Abstracts," Volume 21, 1927, through Volume 43, 1949*, 1950.
- SMITH, HAROLD. *A Partial Survey of the Political Science Books of the Libraries of the University of Denver, Covering Publications of the Years 1938-1949, Using the "Cumulative Book Index" as a Nonselective Checklist*, 1950.
- WALDRON, RODNEY. *A Narrative History of the Library of the State Historical Society of Colorado, 1870-1940*, 1950.
- WEGG, MARY FREEMAN. *A Manual for the Descriptive Cataloging of Music in the Denver Public Library*, 1951.
- YOUNG, MARIE. *A Survey of United States Government Publications on Forestry and Allied Fields in Three Forestry Libraries at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado*, 1950.
- DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
- ANDERSON, SHERMAN AINSLEY. *Every Music Library Has a Different Clientele*, 1951.
- BAER, ELLA MAE. *Do Special Libraries Need Specialists or Librarians?* 1951.
- BIEBERMAN, INEZ CUNEO. *A Representative Bibliography of Modern Science Fiction*, 1951.
- BRANN, HARRISON ALLEN. *The Sheldon Jackson Collection in the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia*, 1951.

- CLARKE, JAMES PETER. *The Story of Publicity in the Wilkes-Barre and Wilmington Public Libraries*, 1951.
- DANE, WILLIAM JERALD. *A Survey of the Collections and the Services of the Art Departments of Three Metropolitan Public Libraries*, 1951.
- EASON, LOIS ARLENE. *A Study of Public Relations in the Special Library*, 1951.
- ELLIOTT, MARY E. *The Development of Library Service in Fairfax County, Virginia, since 1930*, 1951.
- FAUNTILERoy, MARGARET HORTENSE. *A Study of the Service Rendered by the Talbot County Library during the Years 1945-1950*, 1951.
- FREUND, CLARE ELIZABETH. *The Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, 1951.
- GARRETT, EUNICE PETERSON. *Recreational Reading at College Libraries: A Digest of Existing Literature Illustrated by Findings at Eleven Institutions in the Philadelphia Area*, 1951.
- GENTIEU, PHYLLIS VIRGINIA. *From Light to Serious Fiction: Programs for Readers of Love, Family-Life, and Doctor-Nurse Novels*, 1951.
- GOEBEL, BEVERLY JEAN. *A General Survey of the Camden (New Jersey) Free Public Library*, 1951.
- HALL, ESTHER NICHOLS. *American Home Cookery Books: Suggestions for a Library's Initial Collection*, 1951.
- HENCH, MARCIA. *The Library of the Supreme Court of the United States*, 1951.
- HILLYER, BARBARA JEANNE. *A Bio-bibliography of S. Weir Mitchell, Man of Letters*, 1951.
- HO, DON TCHENGTON. *Union List of French Technical Periodicals in the Libraries of Philadelphia*, 1951.
- HULL, DORIS MARGIE. *A Program for Library Service for the Year 1951-52 in the New Junior-Senior High School Library in Salisbury, Maryland*, 1951.
- KLINGERMAN, ETHEL MARIE. *The Wilson College Library, 1870-1950*, 1951.
- LENTZ, ROBERT T. *A Survey of Therapeutics Literature Files and Plans for the Development of a File at the Jefferson Medical College Library*, 1951.
- LITTLE, LENA EDWARDS. *A Study of the Circulation of Books in the Wilmington Institute Free Library*, 1951.
- LORECK, RICHARD. *A Survey of the Methods Used in Preparing Government Documents for Use by the Public in the Six "Complete" Depository Libraries of Pennsylvania*, 1951.
- MC CULLEY, GERALDINE. *A Bio-bibliography of Edward Morgan Forster: An Annotated List of Books and Essays Written by Him and about Him*, 1951.
- MCDANIEL, CONSTANCE. *Classified or Divided Catalogs? A Review and Annotated Bibliography of Critical Discussions*, 1951.
- MCDONALD, JOHN PETER. *A Bibliography of Works by and about Willa Cather*, 1951.
- McFADDEN, RUBY ELIZABETH. *A Survey of the Public Library Resources in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1950-51*, 1951.
- MALLON, MARGERY G. *A Survey of Temple Law School Library*, 1951.
- MARKERT, IRENE MARGARET. *Titles and Authors Popular in Upper Darby Senior High School Library in February-March, 1951*, 1951.
- MURPHY, PATRICIA ANN. *A Study of Audio-visual Aids in the Philadelphia High School Libraries, 1950-1951*, 1951.
- PEIRCE, PATRICIA ANN. *A Study of the Philosophy of Librarianship: A Review of the Relevant Literature, 1930-1950*, 1951.
- PRIESTLEY, JOSEPHINE FOCHT. *Public Library Use of the Booklist Based on a Survey of "Meet the Sciences 1900-1950," 1951*.
- REILLY, PAMELA G. *Some Nineteenth-Century Predecessors of the Free Library of Philadelphia*, 1951.
- RICHARDS, EMMA SIMON. *Fifty Years with the Library Commission for the State of Delaware, 1951*.
- ROBINSON, RUTH ANN. *A Study of the Reading Interests of Young People in the Lower Merion Senior High School, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, during 1950-51*, 1951.
- ROSENBERG, JOHN EDWARD. *Variations on a Theme: A Selected and Annotated List of Biographies of the Romantic Composers*, 1951.
- SHIMOMURA, SACHI. *An Annotated Bio-bibliography of Toyohiko Kagawa, 1888-1951*, 1951.
- SWAYZE, MIRIAM ELIZABETH. *County Library Service in Delaware, 1930-1940 and 1949-1950*, 1951.
- TAYLOR, GEORGE KENNETH. *A History of Leary's Book Store*, 1951.
- THOMPSON, MRS. ROSE FRANCK. *An Evaluation of Thomas James Wise*, 1951.
- TOLL, MORRIS. *Books on the Art of Singing*, 1951.
- TOMLINSON, MARY HALLOWELL. *An Annotated Bibliography of Books and Articles Written about Edith Wharton*, 1951.
- VAN BENTHUYSEN, ROBERT FRANK. *A Study of the Microfilm Reading Facilities in a Selected*

*Number of College and University Libraries in the Philadelphia Area, 1951.*

EMORY UNIVERSITY, DIVISION OF LIBRARIANSHIP  
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

GRAY, NANCY JANE. *Needs Met by Methodist Church Libraries in the Southeast, 1951.*

MALLET, HARRIET EMILY. *A Study of the Suggested Reading List for Eleventh-Grade English Classes in the Fulton County, Georgia, Schools in Relation to the Interests and Characteristics of the Students, 1950.*

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF  
LIBRARY TRAINING AND SERVICE,  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

BLACKSHEAR, MARTHA JULE. *A Survey of Film Libraries in Regard to Their Policies of Acquisition, Administration, and Utilization of 16 mm. Sponsored Films, 1950.*

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, LIBRARY SCHOOL  
URBANA, ILLINOIS

PITTS, PAULINE D. *Author Headings for the Official Publications of the State of Arizona, 1951.*

TALMADGE, ROBERT L. *Practices and Policies of Reference Departments of Large University Libraries Concerning Preparation of Bibliographies, 1951.*

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, DEPARTMENT OF  
LIBRARY SCIENCE, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

DAVIS, ELIZABETH G. *John Bradford's Contributions to Printing and Libraries in Lexington, Kentucky, 1951.*

GRAVES, JAMES A. *State Aid in Relation to Library Legislation in the Southeastern States, 1951.*

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## THE COVER DESIGN

PHILLIPUS PINCIUS came from Canneto, in the province of Mantua, a town from which sprang several early Italian printers. Proud, no doubt, of the literary associations of the name, Pincius delighted in calling himself a Mantuan.

Pincius came to Venice, set up a printing press, and completed his first dated book on June 19, 1490. He was furnished, to judge from his supply of types and ornaments, with ample capital, and his business prospered.

In the fall of 1494, however, his house, books, and printing materials were destroyed by fire. To retrieve his losses, Pincius, on January 25, 1495, petitioned the Venetian Senate for a privilege to print the *Speculum Iuris*, the works of Sallust, and the *Rhetorica* of Cicero, together with commentaries on each book. He asked that the privilege be for ten years, with the usual penalties for infringement, and that these penalties be made payable to the Hospital of St. Anthony in Venice.

Until 1494 Pincius had been using as his printer's marks a variation of the familiar cross-and-orb device—the shaft double-crossed and surmounted by a St. Andrew's cross, the circle containing the printer's name abbreviated. But after the fire Pincius employed the mark here reproduced: St. Anthony, the hermit, stands in the desert, accompanied by his faithful pig. He holds in his right hand a staff. A bell is attached to his right sleeve.

From the palm of his left hand spring flames. Printed in type around the mark is the legend: *Defende nos beate pater Antoni* ("Defend us, blessed father Anthony").

St. Anthony was usually invoked against the plague, especially against "St. Anthony's fire" or erysipelas. But his protection was also frequently sought against fire. After the burning of his first printing house, Pincius, presumably in the hope of obtaining the saint's help against another fire, used a figure of St. Anthony as his house-sign. From this figure he probably drew his printer's mark. This he first used in an edition of Caesar's works, which he completed on October 25, 1494.

In 1500 Bonetus Locatellus, another printer of Venice, probably borrowed this block in order to use it as an illustration on the title-page of his edition of Isaac de Syria's *Della perfezione della vita contemplativa*. But Pincius continued to use this mark and another mark closely copied from it.

He printed chiefly the Latin classics, together with a fair amount of law, theology, and medicine. These books brought him a sufficient profit to enable him to continue in business in Venice until 1525.

EDWIN ELIOTT WILLOUGHBY

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE  
LIBRARY



## THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

**PIERCE BUTLER:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, I (1931), 212; IV (1934), 350; and *Who's Who in America*. Mr. Butler is the editor of the forthcoming volume of proceedings of the "Conference on Scholars, Librarians, and Booksellers at Mid-Century," held at the University of Chicago, July 16-21, 1951.

**LEON CARNOVSKY:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, I (1931), 476; XII (1942), 763; XX (1950), 44. Mr. Carnovsky will spend the year 1951/52 abroad on a Fulbright fellowship. He plans to make a study of popular librarianship in France, Switzerland, and the Low Countries.

**CARL W. HINTZ:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, XVIII (1948), 119, and XIX (1949), 145.

**SAMUEL ANTHON IVES** was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 12, 1909. He received his A.B. degree from Hamilton College in 1930 and his M.A. from Columbia University in 1938.

From 1930 to 1932 Mr. Ives was assistant librarian at the Gennadius Library (American School of Classical Studies) in Athens, Greece. In 1935 he became assistant curator in the Rare Book Department at Columbia University; in that capacity he was in charge of manuscripts in the Plimpton Library from 1937 until 1946. After three years as cataloger in the Yale University Library, he came, in 1950, to his present position of curator of rare books in the library of the University of Wisconsin.

While at Columbia University, Mr. Ives cataloged the three-hundred-odd medieval manuscripts in the Plimpton Collection and, in 1942, published "Corrigenda and Addenda to the Descriptions of the Plimpton Manuscripts as Recorded in the De Ricci Census" in *Speculum* (Vol. XVII, pp. 33-49).

**WILLIAM JEROME WILSON:** for biographical information see the *Library Quarterly*, XIII (1943), 246 and 342, and XVI (1946), 70. Mr. Wilson is chief of the History of Medicine Division of the Army Medical Library.

## REVIEWS

*Studies in Bibliography: Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia*, Vol. III (1950-51). Edited by FREDSON BOWERS. Charlottesville, Va.: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1950. Pp. 306. \$5.00.

These *Studies*, admirably edited and handsomely produced, give ample evidence that the attention devoted to bibliography in England and America during the last generation has yielded highly valuable results. The volume bears witness to the large interest which has been manifested in the subject, not only at the University of Virginia, which sponsors these studies, but also at other centers of learning in the United States. Every article included repays careful reading and will prove illuminating to scholars with widely diversified interests—not least to the editors and critics of literary texts.

Enumerative bibliography is represented by several essays, the longest being Ernest Kyriess' "Bookbindings in the Libraries of Prague," skilfully translated by Lawrence S. Thompson. C. William Miller contributes a scholarly study entitled "Thomas Newcomb: A Restoration Printer's Ornament Stock," and J. Albert Robbins has compiled a check list of "Some Unrecorded Poems of James Kirke Paulding." Of interest to students concerned with the history of printing and to students of literature are Leslie M. Oliver's "Thomas Drue's *Duchess of Suffolk*," Robert D. Horn's "The Early Editions of Addison's *Campaign*," Rodney M. Baine's "The First Anthologies of English Literary Criticism," Irby B. Cauthen's "Poe's *Alone*: Its Background, Source, and Manuscript," John Alden's "Scotch Type in Eighteenth-Century America," and Rollo G. Silver's "Printers' Lobby: Model 1802."

Because of the wider applicability of the principles which they illustrate or propound, the studies which fall within the field of analytical bibliography are especially to be recommended. As might be expected, considerable attention is given the drama—Middleton's *A Mad World My Masters* and three Restoration plays are subjected to scrutiny, while Shakespeare is the subject of two essays. In his article on *Troilus*

and *Cressida*, Philip Williams argues that the Folio edition was set up from a copy of the Quarto; and Charlton Hinman presents some bits of evidence which lead to useful speculations on proofreading for the First Folio, concluding that "a careful attention to the uncorrected members of variant substantive pairs may sometimes enable us to get closer to what Shakespeare himself wrote than the corrected readings that are but the swift guesses of a printing-house reader who seems to have been more concerned with the appearance than with the accuracy of the Folio text."

Observations of this kind will be easily understood by those who have digested the more theoretical essays which stand at the beginning of the volume. In the first of these, R. C. Bald offers judicious advice on editorial problems—and editorial responsibilities. His line of thought is developed in the second paper by W. W. Greg, who fixes upon a single point—the rationale of copy text. He begins by pointing out that, in reaction to the loose editorial practices of the nineteenth century, some scholars have mechanically (and mistakenly) followed a single early text. Greg distinguishes between "the significant, or as I shall call them 'substantive,' readings of the text, those namely that affect the author's meaning or the essence of his expression, and others, such in general as spelling, punctuation, word-division, and the like, affecting mainly its formal presentation, which may be regarded as the accidents, or as I shall call them 'accidentals,' of the text." Having brought out the significance of each, he develops the principle that "whenever there is more than one substantive text of comparable authority, then although it will still be necessary to choose one of them as copy-text, and to follow it in accidentals, this copy-text can be allowed no over-riding or even preponderant authority so far as substantive readings are concerned. The choice between these, in cases of variation, will be determined partly by the opinion the editor may form respecting the nature of the copy from which each substantive edition was printed, which is a matter of external authority; partly by the intrinsic author-

ity of the several texts as judged by the relative frequency of manifest errors therein; and partly by the editor's judgement of the intrinsic claims of individual readings to originality." The responsibility of the editor is clearly increased if he follows this practice, and Greg's helpful illustrations show how it is to be met.

Fredson Bowers, the experienced and accomplished editor of the *Studies*, continues the argument by pointing out the necessity for a modern editor to combine, in the largest measure possible, critical and philological training with a competent knowledge of what analytical bibliography can (and cannot) do in the way of supplying the evidence and information requisite to the establishment of a satisfactory text. Archibald Hill, in a severely reasoned essay, brings this section of the volume to a conclusion by distinguishing between literary, external, genealogical, and distributional studies and supplying "postulates" for the latter which should be carefully digested by anyone trying to establish the relationship of texts.

The "Selective Checklist of Bibliographical Scholarship for 1949," which occupies the last pages of the volume, adds substantially to the resources of current bibliography and rounds out the *Studies* in a suitable manner.

WARNER G. RICE

University of Michigan

*An English Library: An Annotated List of Classic and Standard Books.* By F. SEYMOUR SMITH, with a Foreword by EDMUND BLUNDEN. 4th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1950 (published for the National Book League). Pp. 200. 12s.

It is a pleasure to welcome this revision of what seems to me the best available short guide to the treasure stores of English literature. First issued in 1943 as a publication of the National Book Council, it has flourished through three successive editions (that of 1943 was reprinted for 1944) and remains a foundation stone of the National Book League. The change in nomenclature from "Council" to "League" indicates the steady growth of this English public society, maintained entirely by the subscriptions of 18,000 members and devoted to stimulation of general book use through authoritative book lists and other publications, through book lectures and discussions, and through the Book Information Bureau, which answers members'

questions and gives advice on reading. The organization is strictly noncommercial and makes no profits, and it is governed by a council elected by the members. Cambridge University Press is its publication medium; and its headquarters—"the N.B.L. House"—is in London: a beautiful eighteenth-century building, which provides a meeting place for members, reading- and writing-rooms, book lectures and exhibits, and a reference library.

The present (fourth) edition represents the most complete revision and enlargement yet made, especially in additional annotations and in brief, perceptive comment that reveals the editor's rich personal background of booklore and book love. Indeed, the whole list in tone and quality diffuses the sense of reading as one of the inexhaustible pleasures of life, a means to enjoyment, enlightenment, and mental growth. Statistical fact is subordinated to insight into the substance and spirit of the books themselves. The scope of the list, as indicated on the jacket, remains—as stated in the first edition—"some three thousand classics and standard books." But in the Introduction to the present edition the editor remarks that "in the enjoyable work of revision the original list has been more than doubled in size, chiefly by the inclusion of many minor works of merit in danger of being overlooked, and by the addition of some hundreds of books of history, poetry, essays, travel and biography written in the last sixty years by authors who have recently died, but who have lived long enough to see their books take their places as standard works." If the resultant total seems vague, it may be thankfully accepted as good measure.

The general arrangement is unchanged; technical and scientific books are excluded, and so are children's books except for the few that have won readers of all ages (among them E. Nesbit and Uncle Remus). There are no works by living authors; full names and birth and death dates are sedulously given; and English literature is happily regarded as including the classics of American literature (from Henry Adams to Walt Whitman) and such translations of European and Greek and Latin literature as those of Urquhart, Sir Thomas North, Jowett, and their congeners. Besides the main list, which opens with "Autobiography, Journals and Letters" and ends alphabetically with "Travel and Topography," there is a short and expert suggestive list for "A Bookman's Reference Library." The two indexes are highly com-



pressed and adequate, but a single alphabet would have been preferable. Publishers' names in separate record take a page and a half; and a six-page list of "Addenda," covering new editions and reprints of books (by ninety writers) published since June, 1948, and too late for inclusion in the main list, evokes the brief explanation that "circumstances beyond the control of the National Book League have delayed the publication of this revised edition for so many months that many new editions and reprints which would have been noted in their proper places have had to be gathered together for addenda." Only those with experience in similar revisionary undertakings can realize the dangers, despairs, and catastrophes that must be met and overcome as the adventurers carry on their forced march against time. Seymour Smith's "enjoyable work of revision" imparts his own delight in good books and will be of long-continuing enjoyment and usefulness to all responsive minds.

HELEN E. HAINES

Pasadena, California

*Bibliography of the Sequence Novel.* By ELIZABETH M. KERR. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1950. Pp. 126. \$10.00.

*Sequels: Incorporating Aldred and Parker's Sequel Stories.* Edited by FRANK M. GARDNER. London: Association of Assistant Librarians, 1947. Pp. 133. 12s.

Perhaps the first point that should be noted in comparing and evaluating these two books is that they differ widely in their fundamental purpose. In the editor's Introduction to *Sequels* we are told that the original edition of the book defined "sequels" as (a) stories in which the same character appears in more than one book; (b) series forming a continuous narrative of events; and (c) trilogies and the like. Mr. Gardner has extended the scope of the present edition to include also "some non-fiction works, particularly autobiographies, where a continuous narrative is divided into several volumes, and the fact is not disclosed in the title." The aim primarily, then, is as wide a coverage as possible of all available material, with no thought to selectivity or limitation of scope.

Miss Kerr's well-written Introduction is an interesting essay for the student of literature. By accepting Joseph Warren Beach's designation of the "sequence novel" as a particular

literary genre, she establishes a policy of selectivity for her work. "The term sequence novel," she tells us, "is used to designate a series of closely related novels that were originally published as separate, complete novels but that as a series form an artistic whole, unified by structure and themes that involve more than the recurrence of characters and some continuity of action." To this she adds: "Characteristics of content and form are more significant than external features. The sequence novel has its origin in the writer's desire to expand the scope of the novel without destroying the form. It is characteristically distinguished by a deep and serious purpose and an active concern with technical and esthetic problems created by the inclusion of a broader social scene, a more intensive study of psychology, or a longer span of family history than can be accommodated in the ordinary novel." Turning to music for an analogy, Miss Kerr compares the true sequence novel to the symphony, being "an artistic whole with each part contributing its own tone and character." It is interesting to note that Mr. Gardner, in his Introduction, makes a similar comparison in speaking of the sequel series which has been planned as a unified whole.

The sequel, on the other hand, as Miss Kerr sees it, is a type characterized by "exciting action and a gallery of striking characters." Carrying out the analogy to music, sequels may be likened to the "charming and romantic songs in an operetta, gaining little individually by being linked with others and together forming no unified pattern." In addition, they lack the element of broad social criticism and tend to deal with eccentricities and particulars rather than with that which is universal.

Having set up this distinction, she presents examples of each, pointing out how the distinguishing characteristics of the particular type are manifested in each example. As an example of the true sequence novel she analyzes Galsworthy's *The Forsyte Saga*, showing how it meets the specifications set up by presenting the "contrast between the palmy days of the Victorian Forsytes and their decline, [being] both the history of the disintegration of a family and a chapter in social history." It is further distinguished by the fact that "any one volume has as much interest and significance as an ordinary novel dealing with similar material, but the series as a whole has an added significance that depends upon continuity of theme and structure and upon the comprehensive view of

social life and change, not merely upon the recurrence of characters."

Opposed to this is the work of Mazo de la Roche, *The Whiteoaks of Jalna*, which, although it comprises eleven volumes, cannot be truly considered a sequence novel, since it does not develop a central theme which would unify the series. The interest is held by previous acquaintance with characters, but lacking completely are "an evident structural pattern uniting the volumes, a well defined structure within volumes, and basic themes."

As a result, this series, while included in the *Sequels* bibliography, is omitted in that of Miss Kerr. This holds true also for the fiction of Agatha Christie, G. K. Chesterton, P. G. Wodehouse, Ellery Queen, and many other writers of light literature whose works are held together only by the same character or characters, disregarding social significance or psychological and moral development or degeneration of an individual or group of individuals. Contrariwise, the work of William Faulkner, considered a sequence novel by Miss Kerr, is omitted from the list of sequels compiled by Mr. Gardner, as might be expected in view of the criteria established by each.

Although governed by a policy of selectivity, Miss Kerr would seem to have done a more thorough piece of bibliographical work than Mr. Gardner. In addition to an impressive list of British and American writers, she has indexed under separate divisions writers in the Romance languages, Teutonic languages, and the Slavic and Ugric groups. These, in turn, are broken down into the respective countries under each heading. In libraries which service large reader groups in foreign-language areas such a breakdown should be extremely helpful. In all cases the information that Miss Kerr has included is more detailed and complete than that presented in the *Sequels* bibliography. She has endeavored to include as many minor writers as possible who fall into the various language groups, and in this respect her work is more comprehensive than the other. Mr. Gardner's book, however, has the advantage of being the easier of the two books to use, being set up in straight alphabetical sequence with no subdivisions. Not being hampered by any selective restrictions, it naturally includes many popular writers not indexed by Miss Kerr.

Having investigated the two books as regards purpose and scope, the next consideration of importance is the utility of each as a tool in

the library. Both, it would seem, have their place, and, in view of their different aims, the possession of one would not necessarily preclude that of the other. For that part of the fiction-reading public which is more interested in discovering "what comes next" than in the value, scope, cultural significance, or structural pattern of a particular series or sequence, Mr. Gardner's *Sequels* should certainly prove to be a handy and adequate tool. For the more serious minded reader or the student of literature, Miss Kerr's bibliography presents a competent guide to a comparatively new literary form. This form will perhaps gain increased critical recognition with the passage of time, in view of its tremendous development during the first half of the present century. Such a gain in critical prestige will, of course, enhance the value of the bibliography.

PETER J. LAUX

Milwaukee Public Library

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"The Michigan Conference: A Meeting of the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans Held at the University of Michigan . . . December 2 & 3, 1949." September, 1950. \$2.50. (Lithoprinted.) (For sale by S. A. McCarthy, Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y.)

The Michigan conference of December, 1949, was the sixth meeting of the Cooperative Committee on Library Building Plans, a small and changing group of university librarians, architects, and university administrators, formed in December, 1944, to provide its members with opportunities for free exchange of ideas and criticism regarding the library building plans under way at their respective institutions. The procedure at the Michigan conference followed, in general, that of earlier sessions: A librarian, assisted by his architect, presented the building plans of his own institution—often preliminary and tentative—and the members of the conference offered informal criticism. In order to reduce the number of snap judgments at the 1949 meeting, an appointed critic for each set of plans had an opportunity to examine them a few days in advance, and the period of criticism and comment was begun by this critic.

Because the committee has been kept small and most of the members know one another personally, there has always been considerable free-

dom in the discussion and criticism of plans. Even the prospect of the publication of minutes has not often inhibited the participants from expressing their views freely, and this, of course, has been the great value of the meetings.

There can be no question of the usefulness of the meetings to the participants. In fact, it could probably be demonstrated that important improvements in building plans, made subsequently to the meetings at which they were first presented, stem from criticisms expressed there. The published minutes serve the participants in refreshing their memories of points made and in providing a permanent record for future reference.

It must be admitted, however, that the minutes are of considerably less value to one who did not attend the meeting. This is especially true in the present instance, since the discussion of plans is more summary than in the case of some of the earlier proceedings. The excellent reproductions of the plans themselves give the reader much to study and think about, but in many cases he fails to find in the text satisfactory answers to the questions that come to his mind. This is perhaps unavoidable, since one could not expect the participants of a two-day meeting to anticipate, and comment upon, all questions that might be asked about each set of plans examined, nor would it be possible or entirely desirable to give space in the minutes to every point made at the meetings.

To say that the text has less value to the non-participant than to the participant is not to say that it has no value at all. The minutes of this and the earlier meetings should be helpful to any librarian with a building to plan or remodel, since they contain a wide variety of miscellaneous notes, some more important than others, some that will have very pertinent application to his own problems. He will not find generalized rules or formulas for good library-building planning, but he will find that the critical comments made about specific building plans point out pitfalls to avoid in his own.

The 1949 meeting examined and discussed the following university and college library plans: Wayne, McGill, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Wisconsin, Southern Illinois, New Jersey College for Women, North Carolina State College, and Goucher College. A novel feature were informative and critical reports by Julian P. Boyd on the new Princeton Library and by Keyes D. Metcalf on the Lamont Library, both of which had been open a little more than one

year. The published report contains reproductions of floor plans for Wayne, McGill, Chicago, New Jersey College for Women, North Carolina State College, and Southern Illinois.

The editor might have improved the usefulness of the proceedings by rearranging the text to the extent of bringing together the librarian's presentation and the critical discussion of each building, instead of allowing the text to follow the order in which the conference was actually conducted. For example, the description of the McGill plans is on pages 12-17, but the reader does not find the discussion and criticism until he gets to pages 30-31, after descriptions of several other buildings. The Chicago plans are described on pages 18-24; the discussion appears on pages 31-32. Wisconsin is described on pages 24-26; the brief discussion comes on page 32. In finding his way, the reader could have been aided by suitable text headings.

The report is printed by offset, the text from typescript. It is black and easy to read. The reproductions of plans are excellent.

RALPH T. ESTERQUEST

*Midwest Inter-Library Center  
Chicago, Illinois*

"Report of a Survey of the Library of the Texas A. and M. College, October, 1949 to February, 1950." By ROBERT W. ORR and WILLIAM H. CARLSON. College Station, Texas: Texas A. and M. College, 1950. Pp. x + 167. \$2.00. (Planographed.)

The library survey made by outside experts has become an important part of the rapidly growing body of literature on college and university library administration. In 1939 the University of Georgia Library was surveyed.<sup>1</sup> Since that date many similar studies have been made. This is the third survey of a land-grant college library; two were published in 1949.<sup>2</sup> The interest in libraries of this type is encouraging, for

<sup>1</sup> Louis R. Wilson et al., *Report of a Survey of the University of Georgia Library* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1939).

<sup>2</sup> Louis R. Wilson and Robert W. Orr, *Report of a Survey of the Libraries of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute* (Auburn, Ala.: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1949); Maurice F. Tauber and William H. Jesse, *Report of a Survey of the Libraries of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute* (Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1949).

there have been few publications dealing exclusively with them.

Like many agricultural colleges, Texas A. and M., which began instruction in 1876, existed for several decades with only meager library facilities. The organization of the graduate school and the development of research in recent years have emphasized the need for more adequate library resources. The surveyors were asked to make this study in order to provide a long-range program for future expansion.

The survey follows in broad outline the pattern which has generally prevailed since 1939. Beginning with background information on the history of the college and the library and the basic requirements of the land-grant college library, it contains chapters on organization and administration, resources for use, personnel, public services and use, technical services, the library building, financial requirements, and the place of the library in Texas and in the nation. Recommendations are made at the end of each chapter, and they are restated in the final chapter. Various charts, tables, and statistical data compare the library with other libraries in land-grant colleges and universities.

The report calls for greatly increased resources for teaching and research, the adoption of the principles of centralization for the improvement of library administration and service, a new or remodeled and enlarged library building, and an augmented and well-trained staff which should merit and receive faculty status and comparable salaries. The surveyors recommend that the director of libraries be made a member of the Graduate Council; he is already a member of the Academic Council. It seems to this reviewer that library representation on the Curriculum Committee would also be highly desirable. There is sound reasoning in the recommendations that the library administration of the entire system be assigned to the director of libraries and that book allocations to the departments be reinstated. The financial and personnel needs of the library are discussed fully, and strong recommendations are made for their improvement. It is suggested that consideration be given to the desirability and feasibility of having staff members work on a position-responsibility basis rather than for a stipulated number of hours each week. A plan of this type was started in 1948 in the libraries of the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

The present comprehensive study shows the growing interest for better library service in

land-grant colleges. Although it is similar in many ways to earlier surveys—its scope, organization, the checking of holdings against standard bibliographies, tabular and statistical presentations, etc.—it provides more recent data and a realistic and progressive program of library development.

CLYDE H. CANTRELL

*University of Illinois Library School  
Urbana, Illinois*

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"The Springfield City Library Association: A Study in Community Service (Libraries and Museums)." Prepared by the Consultants and Staff of FUTURE SPRINGFIELD, INC. Springfield, Mass.: Future Springfield, Inc., (86 Hillman Street), 1950. Pp. 110. \$1.25. (Lithoprinted.)

This survey of the Springfield, Massachusetts, public library and museums is impressive and persuasive because of its handsome format, its disinterested sponsorship, and the professional competence of the surveyors. But, after reading it, one wonders what exactly were the questions it was intended to answer. The survey was requested by the mayor, approved by the trustees of the City Library Association, and undertaken by Future Springfield, Inc., a private municipal research organization.

According to the Foreword, it had a general objective (to make a "periodic examination"—presumably an over-all evaluation of the institutions) and a special objective (an examination of techniques and procedures to "determine if they were in keeping with modern library and museum techniques and practices"). The library survey is unsatisfactory in both respects.

One may guess that the real, though tacit, purpose of the survey was to obtain an evaluation of the City Library Association itself rather than of the library and the museums which it controls. The association, an ancient foundation as such things go in this country, is extraordinary in many ways, in the splendid accomplishments of its nearly a century of service as well as in the inactivity and absenteeism which have characterized its trustees in recent years. The library survey touches this matter only briefly, the museum survey much more fully and constructively.

The library survey is very detailed on many points, but the points covered seem to be chosen

somewhat arbitrarily, and the recommendations are put forward mechanically. Many practices and minor policies are justly criticized, but some receive an emphasis far beyond their importance, and some very important points seem to be inserted almost as afterthoughts. A "Proposed Organization Chart" looks, and is, much neater than the chart of the existing organization, but it is insufficiently explained, and there are some features of it which demand explanation. The survey as a plan for the reorganization of the library is superficial, spotty, and likely to be confusing to the governing authority. The surveyor could doubtless have done a much better job in this respect, but it is clear that he had not the time or facilities to make that kind of survey.

On the other hand, he has not given an overall evaluation of the library or recognized its great accomplishments in many fields. Those of us who practice librarianship in New England and those who have known Hiller Wellman and his library will never recognize the institution, whose imaginative leadership they followed for years, in the dull "summary of library recommendations" which fill the last six pages of the survey. That the Springfield library has many and very serious faults is apparent; nevertheless, it gives more and better service to its citizens than many another library which could pass the survey test more creditably. With its splendid history and in its progressive community, the library may soon regain its outstanding position, provided that the relationship of the Library Association to the city government is well worked out.

THURSTON TAYLOR

*Free Public Library  
Worcester, Massachusetts*

"Supervising Library Personnel." By ADRA M. FAY. Chicago: American Library Association, 1950. Pp. 23. \$0.50. (Lithoprinted.)

This little manual was originally developed for use in supervisory training in the Minneapolis Public Library. Because of the dearth of such materials specifically designed for library use, the ALA has reissued it, under its own imprint, to make it available in quantity for the use of other libraries.

While a goodly number of other useful publications on supervision can be had, this one

brings together conveniently, with slight slanting for their application to libraries, many of the basic principles of sound personnel management which librarians might not otherwise locate and put to use.

Before treating specifically this new ALA booklet, it may not be inappropriate to voice the plea that libraries who wish to improve personnel administration locally do not overlook the excellent basic texts already developed by Mosher and Kingsley, Walter Bingham, George Halsey, Ismar Baruch, and Ordway Tead. Useful as such library tools as Herbert's *Personnel Administration in Public Libraries* may be, they do not take the place of these standard, authoritative works. Librarians, of all professional groups, should not be content with boiled-down substitutes but, instead, should search out the best publications available for the task at hand.

The Fay manual will be useful to many libraries; it should, however, be supplemented by several other sources by anyone planning a program of supervisory training or improvement. Among such sources are the items in the all-too-brief bibliography at the end of the manual, as well as publications like those of the American Management Association and timely articles selected from various personnel journals.

Highlights of the booklet which can be especially helpful in training are the topical list outlining the duties of a supervisor, the "checklist of supervisory traits," and the booklet's practical suggestions for giving reprimands, handling grievances, introducing changes, and orienting and training new staff members. The brief unit on public relations seems to bear somewhat less on the specific topic of the manual than does the rest of the text.

Although the manual can be very useful as an auxiliary aid in training, it is only fair to state that the text lacks a certain cohesiveness and unity. Much of it consists of pertinent quotes from other sources; but considerable freedom has been exercised in paraphrasing the original material.

This booklet was originally prepared as an internal tool for local use, not for general publication. The author is to be congratulated on thus making a start toward developing in the staff of the Minneapolis Public Library some awareness of the problems of supervision.

EDWARD B. STANFORD

*University of Minnesota Library  
Minneapolis, Minnesota*



"Economic Status of Library Personnel, 1949."

Prepared by LILY MARY DAVID. Chicago: American Library Association, 1950. Pp. 117. \$2.00. (Lithoprinted.)

Prompted by, and with the active co-operation of, the American Library Association, a study of earnings and working conditions of approximately twelve thousand professional and seven thousand nonprofessional library employees in all types and sizes of libraries in all states in the country was made early in 1949 by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The methods and findings of the study are described in this report. The main body of the report consists of a brief summary and six short chapters and covers thirty-two pages of text. Appendix material includes two charts, sixty-one tables, and a reproduction of the letter and questionnaire used in the study.

The findings of this survey parallel in many respects those of the personnel study conducted in 1947 for the Public Library Inquiry.<sup>1</sup> Both found that approximately nine out of ten library employees are women; that the median age of the professional employees is forty-two; that a majority of librarians majored in English, social sciences, and foreign languages while in college; that a larger percentage of the men than of the women are married; that earnings of the women are lower than those of the men; that salaries are higher for employees with than for those without professional library education; and that salaries tend to rise as the library experience of the worker increases. Findings of both studies regarding length of work week, paid vacation and sick-leave allowances, Sunday and holiday work, and insurance and retirement pensions are likewise quite similar. And both studies report that librarians show interest and feel satisfaction in library work as a career but wish that their salaries were higher and that they had more opportunity for advancement.

Median salaries of public librarians in the 1949 study show an increase of \$135.00 for professionals and \$305.00 for nonprofessionals over the 1947 salaries reported by the Inquiry, a finding that is in line with past salary trends reported in the latter study. The Department of Labor study shows, however, that public library salaries for professional employees in 1949 were

\$225.00 lower, on the average, than the over-all median of \$3,050.00 for all professional workers in all types of libraries. This places public libraries at the bottom of the salary scale, although the median salaries in college and university libraries are almost as low. Higher salaries, on the average, were found in public elementary and secondary schools in large cities. Salaries were highest in the federal government, with state governments ranking second.

The data on education of librarians reported in this study are difficult to interpret because of the categories used. Librarians with four years of liberal-arts training are tabulated under the heading "4 years of college," but those with a Bachelor's degree including a major or minor in library science are listed in the category "over 2 but less than 4 years of college." Similarly, it is impossible to discover what percentage of librarians in the sample hold professional library degrees, because the categories used are "24 semester hours to 1 full year of library science," "more than 1 but less than 2 full years of library science," and "2 or more years of library science."

This study provides a substantial body of data of value to anyone who is interested in making comparisons of working conditions and salaries in various types and sizes of libraries in various regions of the United States. It also provides a basis for comparing librarians with other occupational groups. One limitation of this type of survey is that it includes salary data for one year only and thus permits no conclusions to be drawn regarding economic trends in the profession. A useful adjunct to the report would be a table showing the number and percentage of libraries of each type and size included in the sample and the percentage of questionnaire returns received from each group.

ALICE I. BRYAN

*School of Library Service  
Columbia University*

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"Atlanta University School of Library Service Conference on Undergraduate Library Education, November 9-11, 1950." Edited by VIRGINIA LACY JONES. Atlanta: Atlanta University, 1951. Pp. 87. (Mimeographed.)

The underlying purpose of the conference called in November, 1950, by the Atlanta University School of Library Service gave it special

<sup>1</sup> Robert D. Leigh, *The Public Library in the United States* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1950). Chapter x gives a summary of some of the findings of the personnel study.

significance at a time when widespread changes were occurring in the traditional pattern of education for librarians. "For the purposes of clarifying new trends in library education and of giving some guidance and direction to the teachers of library science courses in Negro colleges," the library school brought together teachers of undergraduate courses in twenty-four colleges and consultants who included faculty members of several library schools. In general sessions and in work sessions of small groups, the conference participants attempted to "determine purposes and objectives of undergraduate library training and to discuss the problems of integration of undergraduate programs with graduate programs."

The published report gives evidence of the successful results of the conference. It consists of a general summary of the plan of the conference, the material prepared in advance by the faculty of the Atlanta University library school, the papers presented by consultants at the first session, the outlines of the three courses drafted in intensive work sessions, a summary of the questions raised and their disposition, and the recommendations adopted at the last session. Supplementing the outline of each course is a record of the major questions raised in discussion both by the special group assigned to the preparation of the course and by the conference in plenary sessions, where additional points of view were freely contributed and appraised. The excellent arrangement and careful editing of all this material have made the report a full record of the tangible results of the conference. The publication succeeds equally well in catching the spirit of constructive group effort which animated all the sessions.

Decisions of particular interest were concerned with the nature of undergraduate courses in library science and the maximum credit which might reasonably be offered. They were based on a preliminary study of undergraduate programs made by the faculty of the Atlanta University library school, which covered outlines sent on request by thirty-one institutions, including sixteen colleges for Negroes. The conference group as a whole agreed (1) to outline courses in administration and organization, general library materials, and materials for children and young people; (2) to assign eighteen semester hours as the total credit value of the three courses; (3) to regard the three courses as a minimum program of education for librarianship which would provide suitable background

for general professional work in all types of libraries; and (4) to introduce only briefly applications of general principles and procedures to school-library work. The course in administration and organization followed admirably the conference decision to avoid undue emphasis on school-library service and cataloging. The course on library materials for children and young people, however, emphasized service through schools. The conference strongly recommended that the program as outlined be considered one upon which a graduate program might be based and that it should not be regarded as a terminal program.

This report will be of particular interest to the faculty of library schools and to others engaged in the education of librarians. Conferences similar in plan and purpose might well be considered by other library schools as a means of assisting in the guidance and direction of undergraduate courses in library science.

ANITA M. HOSTETTER

*American Library Association*  
Chicago

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*In Retrospect: A History of the Division of Cataloging and Classification of the American Library Association, 1900-1950.* Pp. 28. \$1.00. (Orders should be addressed to Miss B. E. Shachtman, U.S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D.C.)

*In Retrospect*, a backward look over fifty years, shows many accomplishments to the credit of the Cataloging and Classification Division of the ALA. The twenty-eight-page report is divided into nine parts, which appear to have been prepared by different writers, if one may judge by style and phraseology. In general, the report is made up of factual statements, which are documented by "References Cited" (pp. 25-26) in lieu of a subject bibliography, that would have been more useful. Accounts of the various meetings occasionally mention the follow-up actions; but more often they end with sentences such as this: "A motion was passed [in 1934] that the new chairman appoint a committee to make such a study." (Whether or not the study was made is left to conjecture.)

The history of the *Catalog Code* contains a statement that in 1932 there was a discussion of the revision of the *ALA Catalog Rules* (1908), but there is no earlier mention of such a publica-

tion. It would have been interesting if some participant in the making of that code had written about its development. The late T. Franklin Currier, when director of cataloging at Harvard University, made the preparation of this code a thrilling story. This reviewer taught from proof-sheets of the 1908 code and is aware of its great contribution to cataloging procedure. The recent controversy over the production of the second edition of the *ALA Catalog Rules* is merely outlined and note made of the issuance, in 1949, of the two publications—*The ALA Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries* (2d ed.) and *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*.

The section concerning "Subject Headings" is well presented. This reviewer misses any mention of Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, which gave the principles for assigning subject headings. This is now superseded by Pettee's *Subject Headings*, but surely it merits recollection in a historical overview.

The section entitled "State Author Headings" differs from the other sections by reprinting the "Revised Standards for State Author Heading Lists" (1947) and by mention of such lists as are published or in process.

The "Regional Groups" section pays well-deserved credit to Margaret Mann as the originator of the group idea. Probably nothing has done more to make catalogers a strong unit in the profession than have these regional meetings.

The "Summary" ends with this sentence: "The next fifty years present an even greater challenge than the half century just completed." May the catalogers meet this challenge with even greater energy and success than they exhibited in the past.

HARRIET E. HOWE

Colorado Springs  
Colorado

*Suomen tiedeisten kirjastojen opas* ("Guide to the Scientific Libraries of Finland"). Compiled by EINO NIVANKA. Helsinki: Committee on Scientific Libraries of Finland, 1950. Pp. 90.

Although this guide resembles our *American Library Directory* in many respects, it is restricted to reference libraries. It includes 214 collections, ranging from the 1,000 volumes of the Finnish Kennel Club to the 800,000 volumes of the University of Helsingfors Library. Thirteen

types of special libraries are grouped under their respective headings, viz., theology, education, humanities, mathematics and physics (including astronomy, geodesy, meteorology, and hydrography), chemistry, geography and geology, biology, medicine, law and the social sciences, agriculture, forestry, technology, and military science. In addition, the compiler has provided a geographical list of libraries, a list according to the ten types of institutions to which they are attached, an alphabetical list of libraries, and a Finnish-Swedish-English glossary (the latter by Hjärdin Winter). Information about each library varies from a few facts about small libraries (such as address, hours, number of books and current periodicals, catalogs, home loans, and staff) to much more detailed information for the large libraries. The general impression given by this guide is the extraordinary wealth and variety of libraries in a nation no larger and no richer than the average American state and culturally coeval with us. At present, however, the funds available to Finnish libraries are miserably insufficient, and it is questionable whether they will be able to continue to give satisfactory service under these conditions.

LAWRENCE S. THOMPSON

University of Kentucky Library  
Lexington, Kentucky

"Business Administration; Financial Administration." ("Organization, Administration, and Management of the Los Angeles Public Library," Vol. VIII.) Los Angeles: Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, March, 1950. Pp. 65. (Lithoprinted.)

This volume is divided into two sections devoted, respectively, to business administration and financial administration. The first, in general, "comprises the functions of property management, purchasing, receiving and delivery, storage, accounting, and other house-keeping services."

The problems of business administration in the Los Angeles Public Library are probably very similar to those of other metropolitan public libraries and not unlike those of most public jurisdictions which own and operate properties and services in widely separated parts of a governmental unit. The factual data are simply and clearly presented, and the recommendations are in general agreement with commonly accepted

business practices. Briefly, the recommendations involve clarification of legal responsibilities involved, regrouping and relocation of certain services along functional lines, improved control through establishment of requisition and inventory records, simplification of certain procedures, and the installation of a modified system of accounting for direct costs by function and operating units.

The thirty-five pages of the second section of the report, devoted to financial administration, contain a brief presentation of factual data for recent years, a forecast of costs for each year through 1969-70, and comments, conclusions, and recommendations. While the report is interesting and informative, there is little indication of the explosive possibilities inherent in its straightforward factual presentation of future financial needs without relation to the usual ALA per capita standards.

The financial administration of the Library is vested by the city charter in the Board of Library Commissioners. The charter also assigns to the city librarian, as general manager of the Library Department of the city, duties in connection with financial administration, in addition to his responsibilities as expert adviser to the Library Commissioners.

The chief source of income of the Library is the proceeds of a tax of 7 cents per \$100.00 of assessed valuation, set by the charter for exclusive Library use. The income yielded by a

fixed rate on property tends to vary widely and to decrease sharply in depression periods. In recent years the city of Los Angeles has tapped other sources of revenue, so that in 1948-49 only 40.3 per cent of the city's revenue came from the general property tax. Beginning with 1946-47, the Library's "ear-marked" tax was supplemented by substantial appropriations from the city's general fund. Consideration of the situation leads to the recommendation that the city council take such steps as are necessary to amend the city charter to permit repeal of the special library tax and to establish the Library as a regular city department.

The authors of the report had access to data not presented in this volume. In the absence of cost data for specific activities, based upon past experience in the Library, it is impossible to evaluate the estimates of costs for the next twenty years. In the opinion of this reviewer, the forecasts of future costs should be subjected to continuing review and adjustment, in line with future cost data and the changing trends in pertinent cost indexes.

The volume should stimulate renewed study by the profession of the extent to which modern business methods must be applied to the business and financial administration of the public library.

EDWARD A. WIGHT

Newark Public Library

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the "Library Quarterly":

I have read with great interest your review of *Library Science Abstracts*, which appeared in the July, 1951, issue of *Library Quarterly*. One point, that of amount of duplication between this publication and *Library Literature*, seems to require additional comment. *Library Science Abstracts* lists all the periodicals from which its abstracts are prepared. *Library Literature*, on the other hand, lists in its Preface only the titles of the periodicals which it indexes and abstracts regularly. In addition to these, there is a long list of periodicals which we index selectively or occasionally, as the material warrants, periodicals in the fields of education, the social sciences, literature and history, pure and applied science. Although no statistical comparison has been made, my guess would be that the duplication between the two is greater than it might appear. It is true that *Library Literature* contains

fewer abstracts, but its use of specific subject headings may serve the same need for many persons.

It was my understanding that the compilers of *Library Science Abstracts* began their work in order to bring a survey of current professional literature to British students preparing for the Library Association examinations. This is a worthy aim, since many students in outlying districts do not have access to the periodicals. Although the usefulness of this publication to the library profession here and abroad is readily admitted, new evidence of duplication of effort is most disheartening at a time when UNESCO and other organizations are working so hard at plugging the holes in the bibliographical dike.

DOROTHY ETHLYN COLE

Editor, "Library Literature"  
H. W. Wilson Company

The point made by Miss Cole is well taken. Nevertheless, a further check shows the statement, in my review, that there is considerable duplication between *Library Science Abstracts* and *Library Literature* "but not nearly so much as one might expect" to be correct. The third issue of the *Abstracts*, covering July-September, 1950, lists 34 entries under "Art of the Book: Paper, Typography, Binding, Illustrations." Of these, only 1 appears in *Library Literature* for 1950. The section on "Cataloguing, Classification, Indexes, Abstracts" in the same issue of the *Abstracts* includes 13 entries, 5 of which do not appear in *Library Literature*. The same figures apply to the section "Special Libraries." As a general proposition, I should guess that the

closer one came to matters of library administration the greater the degree of duplication; on the other hand, such areas as printing, paper-making, binding, etc., are likely to be infrequently duplicated.

None of this is said as a criticism of *Library Literature*—which was not the subject of the review—but merely to point out that *Library Science Abstracts* makes a definite contribution. Like Miss Cole, I regret needless duplication, but in this case I am not convinced that it is particularly serious.

LEON CARNOVSKY

Graduate Library School  
University of Chicago



## BOOKS RECEIVED

- Account of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.* By WILLIAM SMITH; with a commentary by THOMAS WOODY; edited by THOMAS R. ADAMS. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Library, 1951. Pp. 43.
- An Ample Field.* By AMELIA H. MUNSON. Chicago: American Library Association, 1950. Pp. xi+122. \$3.00.
- Anuario español e hispanoamericano del libro y de las artes gráficas con el catálogo mundial del libro impreso en lengua española e índice general de los cuatro volúmenes publicados, 1947-1949.* Compiled by JAVIER LASSO DE LA VEGA, JIMENEZ-PLACER, and FRANCISCO CERVERA JIMENEZ-ALFARO. Madrid: Editores del Anuario Marítimo Español, 1951. Pp. xxiv+838.
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